

MILLARD'S REVIEW

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THE news received from Hankow and other points in Central China during the week gives point to the truth of the assumption that President Feng cancelled his trip to Hankow because he feared that he might encounter troops hostile to him on the way thither. Much as we would like to believe otherwise, it is evident that the disturbances in Central China are assuming a dangerous phase, and while it is true that one must discount to a large extent the meaning of such words as "battles" and "bombardments"—as, from a military point of view, the encounters are mere flea-bites compared with what these words would signify in the western world—yet the fact remains that there are frequent collisions between the troops owing allegiance to the Central Government and the troops from the several southwestern provinces who are defying Peking's authority. Insignificant as the military operations really are, the unfortunate fact stands out that in many towns in the Hankow neighborhood the

inhabitants are being driven out of their homes to shift as they may amidst the hardships of winter, and hamlets and villages are being burnt to the ground not only by the regular army forces but also by lawless bandit bands who scour the country for plunder and kill and set fire to property in order that their marauding expeditions may be carried out with as little hindrance as possible. At the beginning of the month fighting occurred at Kingkow, 20 miles beyond Hankow, and the trains from the north have been bringing fresh troops to that city almost daily. General Wang Chen-ching, the Commander in Chief of the Northern troops, when he was defeated at Yochow several weeks ago rushed post-haste to Wuchang (opposite the Yangtze at Hankow) and tendered his resignation forthwith. This, however, was not accepted, and he received orders from Peking to proceed Southward again, and this he did but he only went several miles beyond Hankow with the troops at his disposal, many of whom were new arrivals from the north, and they absolutely refused to assist in an expedition Southwards as they claimed that their duties were confined to defend the Wuhan cities (Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang) from attack, by which they meant, of course, that they did not desire to go out and anticipate the onward march of the Southern contingents. It is to be hoped that the conference of the Provincial Assemblies called to meet at Nanking will be able to avert further strife. There are indications that one of the incidentals to a peaceable solution will be a new occupant in the Presidential chair.

IT is gratifying to note that the plague preventive measures in North China are being carried out in an efficient manner, and it is equally gratifying to learn that some of the reports concerning plague conditions have been exaggerated. It now turns out that there never have been any

plague cases at Tongshan, which is situated about 20 miles north of Peking; this by the way, should not be confounded with Tongshan, the place where the mines of the Kailan Mining Administration are located. The death of the Swedish missionary Oeberg, which occurred at Saratsi more than a month ago, at which time it was stated he had died of plague, turns out, according to an official communication from the Swedish Minister, to have been due to cerebral hemorrhage. Deaths from plague among Chinese continue to occur at various points in North Shansi, but conditions have so far been improved that the Plague Prevention Bureau, at a conference held February 1, decided that goods traffic on the railway between Fengchen and Kalgan is to be resumed, the precaution, however, being taken to have all trains stopped at Yangkao, where the crews are changed and all possible measures taken that no travellers who are infected shall pass that point. Travel on the Shentien-Taiyuan railway, on the other hand, is being restricted, owing to cases of plague having occurred at several points along the line.

A MIDST the welter of news that streams in from the four points of the compass, Americans in China are apt to lose sight of a fact which has a special significance for them, and that is, that China has sent five trade commissioners to America with a view to "boosting" Chinese commerce; they will also visit several other countries, but those visits are merely incidental. The commission is headed by Mr. Hsieh Teh-yi, who was formerly in the diplomatic service of his country in India and the Straits Settlements. He arrived in Washington beginning of this year and consulted with the American authorities there regarding the aspirations of China for a closer cooperation with the United States in the development of China's natural resources and the establishment of more direct trade relations generally between the two countries. One of the particular objects which the trade commissioners desire to accomplish is to bring into existence more Chinese- or American-controlled steamship lines in order that both countries may become more independent in the matter of transportation, particularly in view of the pre-eminence of Japan's mercantile marine on the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Hsieh, in an interview at Washington, said that he had come to the United States with a message of good-will from the Government and people of China; the immediate future held possibilities for the upbuilding of an enormous trade between the two countries, but it was necessary for American investors, bankers, manufacturers, and exporters to evince the necessary interest and to push American wares on the Chinese markets on a scale not heretofore attempted.

A PRESIDENTIAL Mandate was issued at Peking during the early part of the week cancelling the order made last summer for the arrest of Liang Shih-yi, Chow Tze-chi and Chu Chi-chien, because of their participation in the attempt made by Yuan Shi-kai in 1915-16 to seat himself upon the Dragon Throne. One of the reasons given in the Mandate for the exercise of this clemency is that these three men had rendered good service to the country at the time the attempt was made last July by Chang Hsun to restore the monarchy, and reference is also made to the "difficulty of finding men of ability." Liang Shih-yi, who is known among Chinese as the "God of Wealth," was, at the time he was proscribed, the holder of a number of high positions in the Chinese capital, he having been director general of the Revenue Council and president of the Bank of Communications. Chow Tze-chi was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and later Minister of Finance, which latter office he resigned immediately upon the death of Yuan Shi-kai. These gentlemen have in the intervening years been sojourning in Japan, the former taking an active part in the negotiations for what is generally known as the Arms Alliance Loan. Chu Chi-chien, the other member of the pardoned trio, was Yuan Shi-kai's Minister of Interior, and has in the interim been residing in the British Concession at Tientsin. The natural result of the Mandate will be that these three men will immediately return to Peking, and Liang Shih-yi, particularly, will undoubtedly make his presence felt almost immediately upon his arrival there. In fact it is freely predicted that he will be the dominating figure in the Chinese capital within a very short time. It may be mentioned in passing that Liang is generally understood to be very partial now to Japanese enterprise in China.

IN last week's issue of the REVIEW the matter of sending Chinese troops to Europe was discussed at some length and in addition the matter was referred to by Dr. Ida Kahn, (a Chinese woman physician) in an article entitled "A Defense of Chinese Patriotism." Now we have an account of an address on the same subject delivered by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States. The speech was delivered before the American Chamber of Commerce in Washington. The following is an account of Dr. Koo's address:

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared to members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that his country desires to contribute her full measure of support to the Allies in winning the war, that she stands ready to mobilize all her resources of men and materials, and that the opinion prevails in China that the war must be fought to a complete victory.

"China's purpose is to help win this war, and she asks the full and hearty cooperation of the United States in her effort," he said. "Already 100,000 Chinese are in France, South Africa and Mesopotamia, working behind the lines and releasing British and French soldiers for duty on the battle line. Although she is the latest member to join the Allies, China realizes no less fully that this is a conflict between true and false principles and that the false, brutal force of militarism must be stamped out."

Dr. Koo spoke for the Chinese Army and Naval Mission now in the the United States investigating and inspecting this Government's preparations for war, particularly the manufacturing of munitions. Members of the mission, headed by Chiang Ting Tzu, Lieutenant-General of the Chinese army, attended the reception and luncheon given them at the Chamber of Commerce. The Ambassador took the opportunity to speak for a closer cooperation—financial, commercial and industrial—between the United States and China.

"You have the capital and technical skill," he declared. "We have a wealth of natural resources and cheap but efficient labor. It will be to our mutual advantage to do more business with each other."

He said that in the 134 years that China and the United States have been trading with each other no dispute of importance has marred their relations and that these are of the most friendly sort.

"The knowledge which has been gained by this war commission of my colleagues," said Dr. Koo, "as to the preparation this nation is making for war undoubtedly will be of great value to us in China, in enabling us to speed up our own war preparations. We are deeply grateful for the courtesies which have been extended to this mission wherever it has gone."

AT DAIREN there is being published in the English language by a Japanese a little daily newspaper in whose columns one finds the heart of Japan exposed even more openly than in any of the papers printed at Tokio or Osaka, and items in its columns have a significance and importance quite out of proportion to that which the insignificant size of the paper might indicate. It breathes a spirit of Nipponism militant in China in a manner which one cannot help but feel is intended to be, as it frequently is, offensive to the Chinese populace. An example of its methods is to be found in the issue of January 23, in which are to be found two small paragraphs headed respectively "Anti-Railway Loan Agreement Agitation" and "Mid-Winter Marching Expedition at Kirin"; the fact that the Chinese at Changchun and Kirin held a meeting of protest against the Kirin-Changchun Loan Agreement is reported in the following sarcastic manner:

"The Changchun Railway Preservation League held a mass meeting the other day at the Chinese Middle School. A speaker addressed the meeting with glowing eloquence, which was heartily applauded, but had little effect, since his patriotic fervor was impressive to listen to, but suggested no practical relief.

"The agitators then took to disseminating the dreadful forecast that, as the result of the revision of the Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement, the titles of the Chinese land-owners became insecure and were in danger of being usurped by alien people.

"This roused the farming classes and they laid their fears before the Chinese Guild, Kirin, with an appeal for intervention in their interest."

Just underneath the above paragraph appears the "sweet" little note printed below, which, it will be noted, contains the *naïve* phrase: "It is probable that the Chinese credited the expedition with some ulterior object in view."

"The mid-Winter marching expedition sent out from Kungchuling, etc., entered the city of Kirin on the evening of the 19th in the face of the inclement weather. The Japanese residents turned out in a strong force and greeted the expedition outside the walls. They presented to the soldiers a keg of *sake*, two head of wild boars, tobaccos, and sweets. The officers of the expedition were entertained to a Japanese dinner. It is probable that the Chinese credited the expedition with some ulterior object in view and neither Mil. Commander Meng nor Gov. Kuo sent a representative to meet the visiting soldiers. It may be mentioned that the Chinese Police Director kindly lent a hand in assigning the troops to their quarters for the night. Maj. Sonoda, in command of the battalion expedition, thought it justified to decline with regret the invitation of the Mil-Commander to tiffin on Sunday. On Sunday, the troops marched through the streets in a column."

THAT staid and venerable new England newspaper, *The Boston Evening Transcript*, in its issue of December 22 publishes an editorial paragraph which it is refreshing to read in these days when there is a general tendency in the American press, since the consummation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, to see nothing but good in Japan and its methods. We are quite in agreement with the *Transcript* in saying of the

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Editor

J. B. POWELL
Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO NUMBERS, MAX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

Japanese that "We need to keep our eyes open in dealing with these highly gifted people," a sentence which appears in the following editorial in its columns under the heading, "The Okuma Treachery."

"No 'armed demonstration against America' can actually be discovered in the secret treaty which the late Okuma government entered into with the imperial government of Russia, as published in the Bolsheviki organ at Petrograd. But the treaty, which manifestly is genuine, is a new evidence that the Okuma regime was perfectly ready to enter into agreements with everybody against everybody else, if by that means a point could be gained for its purpose here and there. Japan had a hard and fast treaty with Great Britain, which apparently made the two countries firm partners in the East. But this did not prevent Okuma from attempting a secret alliance with Russia and Germany to defeat the purposes of both Great Britain and America. That was one of his projects at the very time when Japan was nominally at war with Germany. Knowing the treachery of the Czar to the Allied cause, Okuma was apparently ready to take advantage of it to get into quasi-respectable relations with Germany. All this was unspeakably base. But Okuma fell from power largely by reason of his treacherous methods. Has his fall altered the Japanese character? No one can say that. We need to keep our eyes open in dealing with these highly gifted people. But it is reasonable to suppose that no understanding of the Okuma sort exists between Germany and the present Government of Japan, and in the meantime there is no real Russian government of any kind in existence. The Bolsheviki diplomatic publications will make a highly interesting chapter of diplomatic history when they are all at hand and digested."

NOT the Bank of England, nor the Bank of France, nor yet the State Bank of Russia, with its enormous volume of notes outstanding, is the world's largest bank. That title now belongs, as the *N. Y. Financial Age* points out, to the institution known as the Federal Reserve system which, although it is made up of twelve separate banks, must nevertheless be regarded a unit, a single financial and fiscal agency, a bankers' bank, of which the regional institutions are merely branches. According to a recent financial compilation, these twelve branch banks now have combined assets of \$3,104,000,000, a total much larger than that possessed by any bank in the world, however numerous its branches. Their combined gold reserves amount to \$1,621,000,000, which is a little more than half of all the gold coin and bullion in the United States, which now holds about two-fifths of all the gold in the world. This gold reserve, moreover, exceeds by a hundred million, or more, the total deposits of any bank, public or private, and is only \$27,000,000 less than the aggregate gold holdings of the eleven principal foreign banks of issue, added to those of the principal American private banks, the term private in this case applying to all the member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

What the South-Western Provinces Want

UNLESS legal steps are followed nothing should be allowed to be changed in any country if authority is to be respected. Is it not so?

What the South-Western provinces desire is that the original parliament shall be restored in order to uphold the legal steps mentioned in the provisional constitution, which is the fundamental law of the Republic of China until the permanent constitution is compiled and passed by Parliament. No one says the members of the original Parliament can be in office as long as they like. There is a legally decided term for their office, which is up to August next. Is that a radical view in the politics in China?

The South-West does not wish to treat the provisional constitution as a scrap of paper but wishes to have the spirit of it strictly followed. Those who oppose it are acting like Charles I, who tried to devise all sorts of councils to ignore Parliament and the more he tried all kinds of methods the more he got into difficulties. The more the reactionaries in China try to carry on things illegally the more the situation becomes complicated.

The present dispute is not one between the radical elements in China and the North. It is between the six provinces of the South-West and a few in the North. The Yangtze Tuchuns are mediating more or less sympathetic to the South. There are many people who confuse Dr. Sun Yat-sen's radical party with the so-called South-Western union to guard the laws of the state. Dr. Sun's party may be in it to a certain extent but it is not the whole.

From a careful study of the whole situation in China it will be clear that the South-Western provinces are quite determined to restore the original parliament and to have effective respect of the provisional constitution so as to have authority respected properly and to have a real union of the State, and the Yangtze Tuchuns are trying to explain these to Feng Kuo-chang and Wang Shih-chen. The intriguers and trouble makers in China, real malcontents, such as Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hua-lang's factions, and reactionary bureaucrats in Peking are trying to ignore the reasonable and legal arguments, devising all sorts of councils and organs such as Linshih Tsanyiyuan (provisional assembly) and what not. Now they are advocating federation in China. They are very clever but their motives are to secure the political power in their own hands.

The South-Western provinces do not desire to have any political power in their own hands and if Feng Kuo-chang will agree to their views, they are broad-minded enough to allow Feng

Kuo-chang to remain in power provided that he carries out the administration of the state legally.

No one in China can desire to see the State in trouble, but the South-Western provinces consider that unless the State is administered on a proper modern system China will become weaker and will never become a first-class power. —*By a correspondent in the Shanghai Mercury.*

The Constitution and the Federal Republic

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHEN Marshall was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States the dividing line between the State and Federal Governments was first clearly defined. The Court held that the powers to be exercised by each were set forth in a written Constitution and that such powers could not be denied without endangering the form of government which the constitution intended to establish. The principle of the decision has never been changed, and for soundness has stood the test of more than a hundred years. Within the last four years the Supreme Court, having before it a case involving this principle, laid down the doctrine that the Federal Government, for which the Constitution provided, could not exist without the State governments, but that the latter could exist without the former.

Any one, reasonably familiar with the constitutional history of the United States, need not be informed that the States have the influence to determine the status and authority of the Federal Government, as constitutionally provided, by a vote of three-fourths of their number, whenever considered desirable. The Constitution itself would have had no existence had not more than a majority of the States ratified it. Every amendment to the Constitution has to be submitted to the States for ratification, and even then could not become a part of that instrument without the votes of three-fourths of the States. It is a fact that no resident of the United States can vote at all unless he legally resides in a State and thus becomes qualified to vote by the laws of the State. One may be a citizen of the United States and not of a State, that is, if he resides in the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Alaska, or any other territory, he may thereby be a citizen of the United States but without the qualification to vote.

If the voters of the United States voted in a national capacity it would not be necessary to localize their voting qualifications by State lines. They could vote wherever properly residing within the limits of the United States. It is well known that the President is not elected by voters voting in a national capacity, but by the votes of the States, each State voting in its

separate capacity. If the votes were given for a candidate for president in a national sense, it would necessitate a majority to elect him, but a candidate for president has been elected when a majority of the votes were given against him.

In his book on the American Commonwealth Bryce writes that, on an average, a majority of the members of the British Parliament have never read the Constitution of the United States, and yet it is seldom that a member will hesitate to express an opinion as to its meaning. Not long ago I was asked by a learned English gentleman if it was really a fact that the word *war* did not appear in the Constitution. It is not surprising that foreigners, as a rule, have never read the Constitution and are slow to comprehend the nature of the Government established by it. History makes no mention of a government of like nature or materially similar in its component parts and distribution of powers. It was by the action of the States that the Constitution was framed, and it was also by their action that it became the organic law of the United States.

During the war for their independence the States were associated under an instrument of government known as the Articles of Confederation. After the close of the war, and the independence of the States had been achieved, this instrument was found inadequate for such a government as the States wanted, and they decided to change it. The States agreed that a Convention should be called for the purpose of framing a new instrument of government, and that the Convention was to be constituted by delegates from each of the States. No State was compelled to send delegates to the Convention, but it remained the free choice of a State whether to send a delegate or delegates. The States approved of the Convention and its purpose and appointed delegates to attend its sessions. The work of the Convention resulted in the Constitution, excepting a few amendments, under which the American people live. After the Convention had finished its work the Constitution thus framed was submitted to Congress, and by Congress submitted to the States for ratification. It was not submitted to the people of the United States but to each State separately, and of the thirteen States then making the Union the Constitution would have failed of ratification without the votes of nine. The requisite number nine was given, but some of the States withheld their ratification for a year or so, and during that time were regarded as sovereign nations and competent to act as such.

The Constitution, which now has the ratification of forty-eight States, is the organic structure of a Federal Republic and not a Democracy. It does provide for a purely democratic government; nor are the powers conferred by it centered in any one of its depart-

ments. From no view point can the Constitution be interpreted as establishing a centralized government to rule over the American people. The idea is wholly repugnant to American citizenship and the proud traditions of the Anglo-Saxon Race. It does not demand a very careful reading of the Constitution to understand that the government put in operation by it is divided into three distinct and separate departments, and that each department has its specially prescribed orbit in which to move, and clearly specified functions. There is the Legislative department (Congress) empowered to make laws; the Executive department (President) to execute the laws, and the Judiciary department (Supreme Court) to construe the meaning of the Constitution and to decide whether or not a law is in accordance with its provisions. No one of the departments named is permitted to leave its prescribed orbit and enter the orbit constitutionally fixed for another department, but each is supreme within its orbit and can be made to keep in it.

The framers of the Constitution were mindful to guard against the tendency of power to concentrate itself. They were not content to provide a tribunal to interpret the Constitution and the laws, but they safeguarded its independence by making it a part of the organic law. The Supreme Court of the United States does not owe its origin to any legislative enactment. It is as much a part of the Constitution as the President or Congress and more independent than either, for the Judges of that Court hold office for life and their salary cannot be decreased during their term of office. Article III of the Constitution provides, that "the Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." The necessity for inferior courts is left to the judgment of Congress, but as seen, the Supreme Court is not a dependent tribunal.

In view of the general outline above presented touching the organic structure of the government of the United States, there would appear no good reason for any apprehension of a change in its structure on account of the declarations of war against Germany and Austria. The entry into the European war by the United States has violated no provision of the Constitution, but, on the contrary, every step taken by the constituted authorities has been strictly in conformity therewith. Article I, Section VIII confers on Congress the power "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water." The same article and section further empowers Congress "to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all

other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." On April 6, 1917, Congress declared war against Germany, and in the declaration "the President is authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States." The declaration of war against Austria is dated December 7, 1917, and is in words similar to the declaration against Germany, and with like authority to the President. The declarations of war against Germany and Austria are in plain accord with the Constitution. In addition, there is an act of Congress dated August 29, 1916, bearing directly on this subject, and a paragraph of which reads as follows: "The President, in time of war, is empowered through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment therefor, and for purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

It is difficult to understand that, when the President and Congress are moving strictly within the limits of the Constitution, the fear should be entertained by any American citizen that the form and complexion of his government was in danger of a change or ever likely to be. The power to declare war and to utilize the resources of the government has been a part of the Constitution since the date of its ratification. If that power was not constitutionally conferred there would be no inherent strength in the government and it would fall to pieces because of its own weakness. When taxes are levied to support the military and naval forces no one thinks that the government is being centralized, and when its other resources are called into requisition to afford additional aid, why get scared about centralization? The soldiers and sailors of the United States would not have the means to protect themselves or to subsist if the government could not command the agencies needed for such a purpose. The products of the country could not be conveyed to the strategical points of war without the railroads and steamships, and without the right to employ these powerful resources the Government would be powerless at home and abroad.

But the President, acting by virtue of the Constitution and the law, has taken possession of the railroads and steamships, and the owners and managers have patriotically responded to the exigencies of the situation. They have the

assurance of the President that their property will be carefully protected, that they shall not sustain any losses, but will be compensated by reasonable dividends, and the interest of the shareholders will not be allowed to seriously depreciate in value. At the close of the war the railroads and steamships are to be returned in as good condition as when taken over, and they will be returned, for the ownership of the railroads alone would mean a cost to the government of twenty billion dollars. It is unthinkable that American taxpayers would tolerate a money burden of that amount in addition to the sum for which they will be taxed to pay as a consequence of the war. The control of the railroads and steamships at this time is a necessary war measure and does not indicate any desire or intention on the part of the government to possess now or hereafter such carrying agencies. The President expressly says in his proclamation that "it has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same, to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary, of other than war traffic thereon for and transportation of troops, for material and equipment therefor, and for needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war."

The world has before it a Federal Republic, only a hundred and forty-two years old, mainly bearing the strain of the greatest and most far reaching war of all history. The opinion that a centralized government, with all its powers centred in a single head, could only bear the strain will have to be discarded, for in patriotism and unity of thought and act what government ever before measured equal to the government of the United States? In the patriotic response of its citizens, in the amplitude of its resources and the promptitude with which they have been placed at the command of constitutional authority, there is no escape from the conclusion that the builders of the American Ship of State, expecting that rough weather would be encountered as she moved through the uncertain sea of independence and self government, made her timbers strong, and the strain upon the timbers is borne with fortitude and confidence. The insensate and insolent military autocracy of Germany has seen in the Federal Republic of the United States its deadliest foe. It will experience later on that the race of men who would not witness the destruction of representative government, are of the same race which wrote in the Anglo-Saxon law book, that the person and property of no one should be taken, except by due course of law, that no one should be arrested or imprisoned without the right to demand the reason, and that there should be no taxation of the people, save by the consent of their representatives given in Parliament or

Congress. These safe protecting doctrines of personal and property rights can never be torn out of the Saxon's law book, and the man who is willing that they should be deserves to live the life of a slave.

The democracy of England and America is no fierce mob, bewildered by the babble of tongues or the scribble of pens. It is an eager citizenship, anxious for the national welfare, having within it a tribunal of conscience before which all causes are to be heard, and from which must emanate the final judgment that directs the progress of mankind. It is a democracy regulated by law, and which cannot be enslaved or destroyed.

Rockefeller's Millions to the Relief of China

AN American sociologist in a book devoted to China published a few years ago expressed wonder as to what would happen in the world if China could reduce her tremendous death rate, especially among children, and hazarded the guess that the Yellow Races would ultimately over-run the world in case China should ever turn her attention toward modern Western ideas of medical science, hygiene and sanitation. It is said that many Chinese themselves look upon the periodic scourges, pestilences and disasters that sweep the country as the work of Providence to reduce the tremendous population, so that those who survive will have an easier time of it. This attitude on the part of some of the older type officials was noticeable in the last few months when they practically had to be forced by the Government to take action to prevent the spread of the pneumonic plague that was sweeping parts of Mongolia and leaving formerly populous towns and cities with nothing but heaps of dead and none left even to perform the burial rites.

If it is true that China is to dominate the world of the future through the very force of her numbers, then the Chinese must give the Westerners credit for the highest form of altruism, for they are certainly engaged in supplying China with the means for reducing her high death rate, while at the same time other branches of the white race are engaged in decimating themselves through the bloodiest and most costly of all wars.

John D. Rockefeller, the guiding genius of the Standard Oil Company, has long had an interest in China. It has often been said that the little tin lamps that he has placed in all of the little Chinese huts all over the broad land of China have had as much to do in bringing "light" to China through better living conditions as the efforts of the thousands of missionaries who have been working for so many

years in bringing another kind of "light" to the Orient. Now with this work well in hand, it is but natural and proper that he should return to China the profit that his business enterprises have netted him.

In 1914 the Rockefeller Foundation of America, an organization formed to administer the Rockefeller philanthropies, sent a commission to China composed of President Judson of the University of Chicago, Francis W. Peabody, a noted physician, and Roger S. Greene, at that time Consul General of the United States at Hankow. This commission visited Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, after which it issued a report and recommendation that China's greatest and most pressing need was medical education. To this end an organization known as the China Medical Board has been formed, which is composed of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York, as chairman, Roger S. Greene as resident director in Peking, and in addition a number of leading American scientists, educators and leaders in other fields of endeavor. This board recommended that work should be immediately started in China on the greatest enterprise for the medical relief of a people that the world has ever seen. Since most persons judge an enterprise, whether it is a church, a hospital, or a war, from the standpoint of the money investment, we will start by saying that the amount the Rockefeller Foundation plans to expend in China will be in excess of ten million gold dollars. Part of this fund will be devoted to the support of existing missionary colleges and hospitals in China, and the rest will be expended on the erection and support of at least two and possibly three complete medical colleges and hospitals. Construction has already started on the first, which is located at Peking, and construction on the second, to be located at Shanghai, will probably not be started until after the war. The other, if constructed, will probably be located in Canton or some other city of South China, but it will be the last to be undertaken, if at all. The colleges in Peking and Shanghai will cost more than two million gold dollars each in buildings, grounds and equipment alone.

To form an idea of the magnitude of the building enterprise it is necessary to visit the site of the college near Hatamen street in Peking and see more than 3,000 Chinese laborers and mechanics of all kinds engaged in constructing an institution that means so much for the China of the future. The construction is under the personal supervision of Mr. Harry Hussey, a member of the architectural firms of Shattuck & Hussey of Chicago and Coolidge & Shattuck of Boston. Mr. Hussey, who has had much experience in building in China, is managing the construction directly through the use of Chinese foremen and is not using the method of letting the work out by contract. The site of the college comprises

about ten acres and was formerly the palace of Prince Yu, one of the famous Mongol princes who were known as the Princes of the Iron Cap. The buildings will be about twenty in number and will consist of buildings for instruction and clinical purposes with hospitals and quarters for the nurses and physicians adjoining. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the enterprise is that the buildings will conform as much as possible to the Chinese form of architecture in vogue in Peking. The buildings will have tiled roofs with the customary dragon, lion and dog ornaments at the corners and gables. An entire Chinese village in the Western Hills near Peking is now engaged in burning the tiles for the buildings and under modern conditions are said to be able to produce a form of colored glazed tile superior to anything made elsewhere and even superior to those produced in China more than four hundred years ago—which excite the wonder and admiration of the modern builder and architect. The construction will all be fire-proof with reinforced concrete floors and interior walls. The exterior walls of the buildings are composed of bricks torn from the original Yu Wang Fu palace formerly occupying the grounds. Each of these bricks bears a date in Chinese showing that they were manufactured more than four hundred years ago and the writer recommends that some of these bricks be sent to those modern American brick manufacturers whose advertisements in the *Saturday Evening Post* tell us that they are the "best ever produced in the world." It is only necessary to give these old bricks a new face and they produce the most beautiful of walls. In the plans for the college group of buildings at Shanghai, the architects will use the modern form of architecture and construction used in the most up-to-date medical colleges and hospitals in the United States. It has not been announced where the college will be located in Shanghai, but it is understood that it will not be in the International Settlement. A member of the Commission in discussing the type and problem of construction for the college at Shanghai, said that the matter had not yet been definitely decided, but it was known that the "compradoresque" type of Shanghai construction will not be used.

But back to the matter of saving China's future millions through the introduction of modern Western, scientific, medical education. China's population is said to be in excess of four hundred million persons. An estimate of *The National Review*, a Chinese weekly published in English in 1910, showed a population of 437,428,750 in an area roughly corresponding to that of the United States. Missionary doctors have at various times estimated that from six to eight in every ten Chinese babies die on account of disease, poor living conditions,

ill health and ignorance of mothers. Commenting on this point, a report, issued by the China Medical Commission in 1915, said: "Aside from any question of the humanitarian bearing of such an attitude (the attitude that disease and pestilence is on the whole a benefit in keeping down the population) it must be noted that there is here ignored the enormous importance of the economic effects of widespread disease. If a nation is healthy and energetic and efficient, it will be able greatly to increase its productive power from an economic point of view. There can be no doubt also that while in certain parts of the Republic the population is congested, nevertheless there are large areas in which arable land is untilled and that there are also large sources of national wealth which are practically untouched. Mines of various metals are known to exist in large quantities and there can be little doubt that further investigation will disclose further great deposits of coal, iron, copper and other valuable products which can be mined with success. The development of the system of railroads which is already under way must proceed *pari passu* with the opening of mines, and the two together will offer a large outlet for labor. The great hill surfaces of China which have long since been denuded of their forest supply must be re-forested. This again will employ a considerable body of labor and the incidental work connected with the process will reclaim considerable areas of cultivable land. The restriction of the numerous rivers of China from devastating annual overflows, a matter which seems to be quite within the limits of engineering capacity, will also provide another outlet for labor and at the same time will reclaim further areas of valuable agricultural lands. In other words, it seems quite possible for the population of China to be supported in comfort not only at its present rate of increase, but at a much larger rate. So far as the abnormal increase of population in China, coming from beliefs and practices more or less connected with religion, is concerned, it seems reasonable to suppose that time and the development of the country along western lines will sufficiently provide for that. The whole tendency of an increase in national well-being in western lands has been unflinching in the direction of lessening rather than increasing the birth-rate. That tendency may be somewhat checked by special conditions in China, but in the long run economic forces cannot be stopped in their operation and China must find true within itself what the rest of the world has been compelled to heed universally"

According to the report issued by the commission on the subject of health conditions in China, the most prevalent diseases in China are tuberculosis, hookworm and syphilis, and to

these should be added leprosy, smallpox, and the various plagues such as the pneumonic, which is prevalent at the present time. The sudden introduction of foreign conditions has also had a natural result on the status of health.

Railways, modern engineering, machinery, and other forms of industrial activity have brought with them the usual accompaniments of accidents and of occupational diseases. In China's behalf it should be stated that she is awake to the necessities of doing something to improve health conditions in the country and has extended to the Rockefeller Foundation full assistance in the matter of helping to obtain building sites, perfection of land titles, etc. The Chinese Government also through its activities in preventing the spread of diseases, establishment of native medical colleges and hospitals, and through public grants to missionary medical enterprises, has shown that there now exists a public consciousness of doing something toward uplifting the people of China from their previous superstitious ideas regarding modern medicine. Perhaps the most revolutionary action of the Chinese Government in regard to modern scientific medicine was an official edict issued on November 22, 1913, permitting dissection and autopsies. To persons who are familiar with the superstitions of China's multitudes in regard to the sacredness of the human body, due to the custom of ancestor worship, this edict is interesting indeed. Within the last month there was a report current in Peking that a foreign doctor had been mobbed in Mongolia because he performed an autopsy on the body of one of the victims of pneumonic plague. Up to comparatively recent times the belief prevalent in both China and Japan was that the people of the West were made differently from those in the East. This belief when investigated was found to be due to a Dutch anatomical book that found its way into Japan and China in early days. Since the Chinese and Japanese doctors had never seen the dissected body of one of their own race, it was quite natural that they should think that Westerners were constructed differently, and there is at least one Oriental text book on medicine that shows a picture of the interior of the human body that has the various organs divided in much the manner of a modern office building with the elevator shaft as the connecting medium. It must be admitted, however, that the Chinese practitioners, through long experience and through the custom of handing down medical secrets from one generation to another, do have many excellent native remedies. One Chinese medical treatise indicates no less than ninety-eight different types of pulse, and another form of treatment is that of puncturing the body with a needle. An accompanying chart of the

human body contains seven hundred spots which are indicated as the places where it is safe to insert a needle without injuring a vital organ. Quinine as a medicine has long been known in China, and modern patent medicines have tremendous sales and are said to be the most extensively advertised foreign article in China, with cigarettes a close second. As mentioned before, the belief in the sanctity of the human body in relation to future life has up to the last half dozen years prevented the use and development of surgery.

The plans for management and direction of medical colleges in Peking and Shanghai have not yet been completed in detail, but some of those that have been adopted are interesting: First, the instruction will be in English, owing to the fact that practically all modern medical texts and medical literature are in that language and very little has been translated into Chinese, and for the further reason that it would be an impossibility to bring Western medical experts to China and expect them to spend several years in learning the language before beginning their college instruction. The Foundation is, however, encouraging the teaching of medicine in the Chinese language through grants to missionary medical schools where the work is already being done. The schools in Peking and Shanghai will accommodate two hundred students each, and it is planned in the case of the Peking school to do the preparatory work in connection with the college. The first class was admitted last autumn. In the case of the school at Shanghai, it is planned to utilize the preparatory work that is already being done in St. John's University and other schools in the Settlement, the intention being to encourage the raising of the standards of these schools, especially in respect to the sciences. Both schools will be the equal in every way of the modern medical schools of America and continental Europe. Before the students can be admitted to the medical departments they must first complete three years of college work. The two other medical schools now in existence in China that are to receive the assistance of the Foundation are the Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu and the Hunan-Yale Medical School at Changsha. This assistance is being extended in the form of grants of funds for new buildings and equipment and for additional members of the teaching staff. In addition to this several scholarships and fellowships have been founded for missionary doctors, for native Chinese doctors and for Chinese nurses to study in American schools for certain periods. Grants have also been made covering the translation of medical textbooks and nursing textbooks into Chinese.

In addition to this, the Foundation is working to systematize and assist all forces in

China, whether Chinese or foreign missionary enterprises, to the end that China may rapidly develop in modern scientific medicine and life-saving endeavor. To use the words of Mr. Greene, the resident director in Peking, "It is our earnest desire to work in harmonious and mutually helpful relations with all the Chinese and foreign forces that are laboring in the same field, and we shall value very highly your friendly suggestions and frank criticism as our work develops."

J. B. P.

Japan's Plans to Become China's Guardian

From the C. S. Monitor (Boston)

SILENCE does not by any manner of means necessarily imply that nothing is happening. On the contrary it quite often means that a very great deal is happening, only that it is in the interests of those who know what is happening that what is happening should not be generally known. The value of which observation being "in the application on't," it may be remarked that the seat is the Far East, and the hand which is guiding them is Japanese.

If any person thinks that all the troubles in the Far East came to an end the day Viscount Ishii signed his agreement with Mr. Lansing, that person is doomed to considerable eye-opening, as well as to considerable disappointment. As was pointed out at the time, in this paper, that agreement really leaves the vital question untouched, for the vital question is not anything so crude as a military attack on the Government in Peking, but is concerned with the various nuances which may be given to that affording word "infringe," which the two governments, of Tokio and Washington, have undertaken to see is not applied to the rights of the subject or citizens of any country in the full enjoyment of equal opportunity, in commerce and industry, in China.

Since that agreement was signed a new opening has been afforded to Japan by the defenselessness of the Far Eastern seaboard of the Russian Empire. With Russia threatening to splinter into a mass of separate free territories, Japan is, perhaps not unnaturally, beginning thoughtfully to consider the eventual fate of the Amur province, which skirts the northern boundary of Manchuria, and follows the coast upwards from Vladivostok to north of the island of Sakhalin. Now Vladivostok itself is only some eighty miles, as the crow flies, north of the northern boundary of Korea. Therefore, it will be seen what opportunities are open to Japan for securing the other half of the island of Sakhalin, which was refused to her by the treaty

of Portsmouth, and for extending her territory northward from Korea, so as to at once consolidate her position on the Sea of Japan, and to gain possession of an enormously important port like Vladivostok, linked by the Siberian line to the railway center of Harbin, which forms the junction of the branch to Port Arthur.

A little while ago a report was published in certain papers to the effect that the Japanese had landed troops in Vladivostok to protect their interests there. The information was untrue in fact, but it was not published without a motive. The publication, indeed, was in the simple nature of a political kite. The truth is, as this paper pointed out at the time, that Japan was contemplating a landing at Vladivostok, on the excuse of protecting her interests there and securing that terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway in the allied interests. Exactly what immediate danger Vladivostok was in from the German troops on the Russian border, or even from Russian troops acting under the orders of German agents in the Russian government, is not particularly clear. The Japanese fleet and the Japanese army could, at a given moment, have made very short work of any attempt of the *Deutschum* or the *Bolsheviki* to give Germany a foothold on the Pacific. Nevertheless, no matter what may be said to the contrary, the occupation of Vladivostok was seriously considered, and equally, no matter what may be said to the contrary, the idea has not yet been given up.

The proposal, indeed, went further than this. It went to the length of proposing a Japanese occupation of Siberia in the event of Russia yielding to Germany. Now it is very doubtful whether the threat of an occupation of Siberia by Japan would have made the remotest impression on a body of German agents in Petrograd intent upon freeing the German troops on the Russian frontier in Europe, and upon reducing in every way the material effect of Russia as a factor in the war, as well as affording Germany munitions and supplies. But it could most unquestionably have been used as a lever by those very German agents to stir up Russia against the Allies, and to make it easier than ever for those agents to complete their mission of disruption. Nevertheless the occupation of Siberia, as well as of the Province of Amur, would have been in the highest degree to the liking of Japan, inasmuch as it would have given her opportunities, of every sort, for "spying out" the land, and for accentuating her claims at the peace conference. Taking all this into consideration, it is possible that the self-appointed mentor of the Chinese Empire may have temporarily turned its attention further north, but this does not mean that the statesmen in Tokio have in the least degree

given up the campaign for the peaceful penetration of the Chinese Empire, which is to be the first step forward in the foundation of a vast Japanese Empire in the Far East.

That there is no exaggeration in this view of the attitude of Japan to China is clear from the fact that Japan herself studiously propagates the theory that China is in a state of political and social disruption which makes it absolutely necessary that a firm hand should be exercised over the Government in Peking, and makes no pretense at disguising the fact that that hand shall be stretched out from Tokio. China, in short, is in need of a guardian, and Japan's definition of her "peculiar interests," alluded to in the Ishii-Lansing document, is the guardianship of China. That this guardianship would be a very thorough one there is no reason whatever to doubt. It has been translated in advance, amongst other things, as the right to control China's borrowings, and to discourage loans from any source but Japan herself. If the guardianship were only permitted to continue long enough, it is to be suspected it would be extremely difficult to separate the possessions of the guardian from those of the ward. At this precise moment, for instance, Japan is endeavoring to contract some sort of agreement with the United States on the subject of steel, but though the question has been repeatedly asked, What has become of all the steel produced during the war in Japan's own iron works in the concession at Hankow? no answer has been forthcoming, and the question remains just as interesting a one at the present moment as when it was first asked.

Then, again, the question has to be asked, What is the guardian doing with the enclave of Kiaochow and the town of Tsingtao? The guardian recovered these for the ward quite a long time ago, when they were taken from Germany early in the war. Yet the guardian shows no inclination whatever to hand them over to the ward, though the ward is fully of age. Perhaps it is because the guardian so distrusts the abilities of the ward to manage its own affairs, as has been made quite clear in the press campaigns previously alluded to, as to have come to the conclusion that Japanese-leased Manchuria, the enclave of Kiaochow, the fortress of Port Arthur, and the various Japanese concessions, at Hankow and other places, are the only parts of the Chinese estate which can be said to be properly administered at the present time, and instead of contemplating handing over what he already holds, is waiting for a favorable moment to take over the rest of the estate.



Notes From Peking

The way in which the Chinese stick to an old custom was demonstrated in Peking when President Feng departed from the Capital city with his army recently. Several hours before his car left the President's Palace, coolies were busy scattering the "Royal" yellow earth along the streets that he was planning to traverse on his way to the railway station just outside the Chienmen gate. The earth was not only scattered along the street, but inside the station on the platform clear up to the place where he stepped to the car platform.

* *

Immediately after the departure of the President, the rumors flew fast and furious over the city that the Boy Emperor was again to be placed upon the throne. Midnight was the fateful hour this was to happen and the word spread around town warning all Chinese to stay indoors. Although the warning was not issued to foreigners, it had its effect, and foreigners who have been taught that "you can never tell what will happen in Peking" remained in their homes in the evening.

* *

Dr. C.C. Wang, managing director of the Peking-Hankow railway, is trying out an interesting scheme of beautification and reafforestation along Empire Line, as his road is known. A landscape gardener under his direction has prepared a plan for gardens of flowers and artistic shrubbery at all the stations, and in addition the managing director plans to expend an appropriation of several thousand dollars in reforesting the hills along the track. Then after this has been done, he plans to issue an attractive advertising folder for distribution in America and Europe, so that the world shall know of the beauties and advantages of a trip "through the heart of the empire."

* *

Much time could be saved in Peking if an informal meeting or convention could be held each evening at some central point which might be attended by the foreign newspaper correspondents, certain members of the diplomatic corps, and certain Chinese. At this meeting each evening each member might get up and give his opinion of what happened during the day and his forecast of what might happen during the coming day. As the matter stands now, all these persons run about the city indiscriminately during the daytime asking the question, "Well, what's going to happen in the political situation?" The question is then followed by a recital of the speaker's personal opinion, after which both persons part to continue the process during the day. By evening, each rumor has grown into a complete "story" of what is going on and each rumor has the authority of some "authority" in some legation, "that I am not permitted to name," and so on without end. As a matter of fact much time might be saved if there could be arranged a common meeting place each evening when notes might be compared and each member confronted with his own statements which had been elaborated during the day.

* *

The Saturday night dances initiated by the Astor House Hotel in Shanghai a few months ago have

spread to Peking and are being "tried out" at the Grand Hotel Des Wagons-Lits each Saturday evening. The music is furnished by a Chinese orchestra. The great difficulty at Peking is the excess number of the "male" of the species, the proportion usually being six to ten men to each woman guest. In the American community there is said to now be but one unmarried woman in the capital city.

* *

In many ways, Peking is the exact opposite of Shanghai, one of the most noticeable being the manner of foreigners holding land. In Shanghai a Chinese can not legally "own" land in the Settlement, so he gets around the "legality" matter by having his land registered in the name of a foreigner. In Peking a foreigner can not legally hold land, so he gets around the matter by having his land registered in the name of a Chinese.

* *

One of the places that every foreigner visits, or should visit, in Peking is the famous Summer Palace where Emperors, Empresses and Empress-Dowagers spent their summers and entertained their friends and royal visitors from various parts of the empire. Recently a foreigner was walking through the park with two returned students who had been educated in America. The foreign visitor expressed the thought that it was pathetic that the people who spent such fortunes on this oriental display could not now enjoy any of the splendor, to which one of the returned students replied: "Yes it is unfortunate, but we get some satisfaction out of the fact that if former conditions still existed, we wouldn't be walking through the garden now."

* *

The great number of foreigners who can speak the Chinese language, or at least enough of it to get along, is one of the things that impresses the visitor in the Capital City. It is unusual to find a Chinese servant or a ricksha coolie in the city who can speak a foreign language, not even the abominable "pidgin" English so well known in Shanghai. One foreign woman in Peking said that most foreign housewives refuse to employ Chinese servants who can understand a foreign language on account of the habits of servants in circulating gossip which becomes more or less, mostly more, twisted and perverted in the "circulating" process.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

January 30. German aeroplanes raid Paris, killing 36 people and injuring 190; a German communique states that this is a reprisal for French raids on open German towns and that this is their "first systematic air attack."—The Inter-Allied War Council continues its sittings at Paris.—The Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk resumes its sitting.

January 31. Roumanian troops, on the invitation of the Russian High Command in the southwest, occupy Kishineff, a city with a large Jewish population.

February 1. The British Press Bureau publishes details of raids made January 25 on several German cities,

including Thionville, Saarburg and Mannheim, where the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik works were hit. —Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in an interview states that German submarines were now being sunk as fast as the enemy could build them, while the sinking of vessels has been reduced to a level below that of the time when Germany threw off all restraint.

February 2. Reciprocal artillery duels between the French and German forces take place in the region of Four de Paris. —The Inter-Allied Conference at Paris comes to a close after having issued a joint declaration rejecting peace on the German Chancellor's terms and announcing that an agreement had been reached on all points as to the measures to be adopted to meet the coming German offensive, which Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires may be expected momentarily.

February 3. The special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* estimates that the Germans now have 180 divisions in the west, of which 115 are in the line, or an increase of about 40 divisions as compared with the campaign in 1917.

February 4. A ferocious attack is made on Trotsky, the Maximalist leader, at the Brest-Litovsk Conference, by a representative of the Ukrainian Rada; the Central Power's delegation decide to recognize this representative as the spokesman for the Ukraine. —U. S. Secretary of War Baker in his weekly review warns the nation not to permit the industrial disturbances in Germany to slacken its preparations for war. —The War Finance Bill, which gives the U. S. Government the control of the financing of private undertakings in time of war, is introduced in Congress.

February 5. The British Admiralty's report shows 10 vessels over and 5 under 1600 tons sunk during the week. —Beyond several minor artillery engagements and air raids there is little to report on the western front except that the British, French and American troops are preparing to meet the forthcoming German offensive. —The Bolsheviks at Petrograd officially announce that the Soviet forces suppressed the counter revolution in the government of Orenburg, completely defeating General Dutoff's army.

CHINA

February 1. A Presidential mandate is issued at Peking holding the Tuchun and Civil Governor of each Province responsible for the better protection of foreign lives and property under their jurisdiction; this mandate has particular reference to the recent incidents in the Upper Yangtze where British and American vessels have been frequently fired upon, and the local officials are instructed to make a detailed report concerning these incidents.

February 7. As the result of a movement initiated by the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu, the Provincial Assemblies of eighteen provinces decide to hold a convention at Nanking to endeavor to bring peace to the country. The Honan, Chihli, Anhui and Sinking Assemblies are the only ones which have not replied up to the present.

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JAPAN

February 1. The question whether Japan recognizes the Bolshevik Government was brought up in the meeting of the Committee on the Revision of Extraordinary Treasury Certificates Act of the Imperial Diet. Minister of Finance Shoda declares that the Imperial Government cannot recognize the Russian Government controlled by the Leninites; minister of the Navy Admiral Kato refuses to talk about whether Japan is going to hold permanently the former German colonies in the South Pacific. Other committees of the Diet held sessions.

GENERAL

January 30. A tidal wave occurs in Australia, the town of Mackay in the vicinity of Brisbane being submerged. Sugar to a value of £800,000 was destroyed.

January 31. A Shipping Control Committee has been established to direct all ships, American, Allied or neutral, entering and leaving American ports. Supplies will be sent to the various ports by fast through trains and railroad piers have been commandeered at which it will be possible to load 25 ships simultaneously instead of, as hitherto, loading from lighters.

February 1. Austin Chamberlain, in a speech in London, asserts that capital in Great Britain is absolutely safe and that any talk about conscripting wealth is without foundation.

February 2. The strikes in Berlin seem to have run their course, although the situation is obscure owing to a rigorous censorship. It is stated that a feature of the disturbances was that the strikers had erected barricades in certain sections of the city and tried to overturn some of the street cars. Collisions between the police and the populace resulted in 30 of the latter being wounded.

February 4. The military commander of the Berlin district issues a proclamation that unless the employees of certain important factories which have been placed under military control resume work immediately they will be subject to trial by courts martial who have been given power to pass sentences of death with execution within 24 hours.—The trial of Bolo Pasha, and his associates, begins in Paris before a court martial.—The British Ministry of Food announces the early establishment throughout the whole country of a system of communal kitchens; the local authorities will own and manage them.—The death is announced from America of John L. Sullivan, the well-known pugilist.—Strikes in Berlin come to an end; the German Chancellor refused a request of the Socialist deputies to allow representatives of the strikers to discuss the situation on the ground that they might resolve on unlawful actions.

February 5. A statement made in the House of Commons shows that since the beginning of the war 14,120 non-combatants have been killed by German submarines and air-craft.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allows the appeal of the Hamburg-America Line against the judgment given by the British Prize Court confiscating the steamers Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Prince Adalbert, which were seized at Falmouth in August, 1914; the effect of the judgment is to reserve all rights for decision when the war concludes.

America

A series of fires occurred late in January in munitions plants, shipyards, and public utility buildings at various points between New York and Canada. On the morning of January 26 fires occurred at the Submarine Boatbuilding Corporation's plant at Newark, a warehouse at Paterson, the Buffalo plant of the Western Electric Company, barns at Maynard, and the Massachusetts Street Electric Company, and in the afternoon there were two more fires, one at the United States torpedo station at Newport, where six men were killed and forty injured, and another on a steamer loading supplies at an Atlantic port. At the submarine plant men were observed running away and were shot at by the guards. At least one is believed to have been killed while others were arrested.

Men and Events

Economy is a *saving* grace, as the *Wall Street Journal* aptly remarks.

The Bank of China at Peking has declared a dividend of 12% to shareholders; \$300,000 was paid to the staff in bonuses.

The Swedish Legation at Peking announces that Mr. Oeberg, the deceased Swedish missionary at Saratsi, did not die of plague but of hemorrhage of the brain.

R. J. McMullen, of Hangchow, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, February 10, at 4:30 o'clock. His subject will be "Optimism." There will be special music.

The first instalment of arms under the new Japanese Arms loan was delivered during the week at Chinwangtao. The shipment consisted of machine guns, field guns, rifles and ammunition.

The much discussed cinema film "Purity," which was previously forbidden to be shown in Shanghai, has now been censored by representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council and is to be exhibited shortly at one of the local playhouses.

Over a hundred members attended the American University Club tiffin given at the Carlton Cafe yesterday noon. Dr. Sherwood Eddy gave a talk on "The Morality of the War." Dr. J. C. McCracken, President of the Club, presided.

The excellent book on the life of Li Hung-chang by J. O. P. Bland, formerly Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a note on which appeared in the REVIEW of December 8, is now on sale by Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, at the price of Mex. \$4.50.

Fifteen armed robbers, among whom were soldiers with rifles, held up the Hotel Versailles at Vladivostok on the night of February 3 and robbed the guests of about 2,000,000 roubles, together with jewellery, fur coats and passports. One of the victims was an American named Williams.

John Darrah, formerly the American Postmaster at Shanghai, has returned from a three months business trip to the United States, this being the second such journey within a year. Mr. Darrah is, we understand, perfecting arrangements for the establishment of an important new business undertaking in the Far East, detailed announcement of which may be expected in the near future.

A Japanese living at Osaka with his two sons residing at Tsuruga were arrested recently on the charge of forging and passing millions of roubles in notes. The Osaka man's premises were searched, and a large quantity of forged notes together with the printing outfit, etc., were seized. The forgers are believed to have a good number of confederates working with them. The extensive swindling operations had been exposed by an employee at the Vladivostok office who had been discharged for an embezzlement and who, out of spite, had given away the criminal secret to the police.

The annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral at Shanghai was held on the evening of February 4 at the Church House, when Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, presided,

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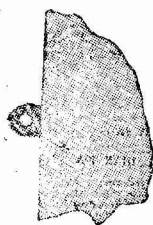
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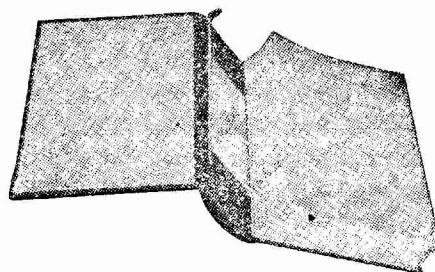
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On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the **REVIEW** in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The cost of the binder is Mex. \$1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

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supported by the Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D.D., Dean Walker, A. C. Clear and E. L. Allen, hon. secretary. Messrs. A. Hide, H. A. J. Macray and W. A. C. Platt were elected trustees for the coming year.

In an article in the January issue of *Asia*, the official journal of the American Asiatic Association, entitled "What Asia thinks of Missionaries," Tyler Dennett quotes the author of a well-known guide book on China, who, when asked how one could see China best, replied: "Go to the missionaries; they are the only people who really know the country; my guide book is largely a compilation of information which I had collected from the missionaries."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, recently wrote to the editor of *The New East* (Tokio) as follows: "The world ought to get out of this terrible War a close alliance of the English-speaking nations in War, and a world-wide cooperation—financial, industrial and political—in time of peace. It is necessary for the new British Commonwealth and the old American Republic to 'get together' in every possible sense."

Hsiung Hsi-ling reports that the Flood Relief Commission has completed its relief work for the Winter. The total expenditure amounts to \$1,205,000. It is estimated that \$600,000 will be required to cover the expenditure on work in the coming Spring. Altogether 341,969 pieces of clothing were received, over 200,000 of which were newly made, and 100,000 contributed by the various charity organizations; 7,000 odd pieces of clothing which have been left over, will be distributed to the poor in Peking. The number of sufferers who have received relief amount to over 3,000,000.

A motor ricscha is the latest thing in the vehicle line around Tokio. This "jido-jinrikisha," which has been invented by Commander Hino, a leading military aviator, is equipped with a small engine beneath the chassis. He gave experimental runs in the compounds of the Takachiho Primary School near Tokio recently before a large crowd. Commander Hino says the new machine will run 10 miles an hour on level ground and will cost about Yen 100. He will apply for its patent and says he will soon build a factory near Tokio to manufacture them on a large scale.

Commissioner Charles Jeffries, the first Territorial commander of the Salvation Army work in China, arrived recently in Peking. The Commissioner has recently been appointed by General Booth to take charge of the Army's operations in China, and has travelled *via* America and Japan to take up his appointment. Commissioner Jeffries, who entered the Army as an officer in 1882, has done long service in Australia, and for the last six years he has been Field Secretary for Great Britain. Owing to difficulties of travel, Mrs. Jeffries is remaining in England for the present, also his daughter, who is an officer, and his five sons who are on active service for their country.

The death occurred February 4 at the Shanghai General Hospital at the age of 49 years of Trooper Inspector T.W. Spottiswoode, for more than 21 years a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force. He joined the service on December 18, 1896, and since 1899 has had charge of the mounted branch. As an expert horseman he was a keen enthusiast in all forms of sport in which equines formed

a factor. It is a very general custom in Shanghai for owners of race ponies which have seen their best days to donate them to the Council for police purposes, and the care of these animals was one of the duties of the late Inspector which he performed with great skill and consideration.

In the current issue of *Asia*, Carl Crow, formerly on the staff of *The China Press* (Shanghai,) writes as follows:—The Filipinos have been a protected people—protected first by the Spanish and later by the Americans. They have never had and have not now the strength to protect themselves against the peaceful invasion of the Chinese. It is not unreasonable to believe that when these protecting influences are withdrawn and the natural flow of population which was interrupted by the Spanish is allowed to resume its course, the islands will gradually become racially what they are now geographically, a part of China, and the Filipinos will sink to the relatively unimportant position occupied by their kin in the Malay Peninsula.

Among the passengers from Shanghai per s.s. *Venezuela*, February 3, was C. H. Blake, general manager in China for the Standard Oil Company, who goes to America on a well-earned furlough. The high esteem in which Mr. Blake is held by the S. O. C. staff may be judged from the fact that a dinner in his honor given at the Carlton several evenings before his departure was attended by eighty-five Standard Oil men; an incidental feature of the dinner was that Mr. Blake was presented with a handsome travelling case. While in America, Mr. Blake will make his headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, with his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Smith. The Standard Oil Company which was started here in 1893 with a manager and three assistants now has in China a staff of 326, of whom 100 are attached to the Shanghai office. Since the outbreak of the war this firm has contributed nearly two score volunteers to the Allied forces.

With triple-deck "scare" heads over an article half a column in length, a San Francisco paper announces that a million pounds of Chinese beef were brought to San Francisco last month on an army transport, this being the first considerable meat importation from the Orient in the history of the United States. The beef originally went from China to the Philippines, but as the needs of the military there were greatly over-supplied, the American War Department decided to tranship the beef at Manila in cold storage, and allot it for the use of troops in the western part of America. This San Francisco newspaper seems to have a rather hazy idea of conditions in this part of the world, as one of the headings in the article giving this bit of news reads, "Chinese are Expert in Handling Meat," thus giving the reader in America the impression that this meat is butchered by Chinese in the usual Chinese way. That is far from being the case. This meat is produced from cattle raised in the province of Shantung, and is butchered—at least that part of it which finds its way to the Philippines—in the modern well-equipped sanitary slaughter-house built by the Germans at Tsingtao, and at present operated by the Japanese. The contract for supplying the beef to Manila is in the hands of an American business man long resident in China.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, February 7, judgment was delivered in favor of the Hongkong & Shang-

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hai Banking Corporation in a suit brought for enforcement of the judgement given in the plaintiff's favor in 1914 by the German Consular Court in the matter of a mortgage held by the plaintiff on land owned jointly by R. Lundt, Mrs. Martha Butsch and Mr. Butsch, who are German subjects. The only defendant to appear in Court was Lundt, the other two being in America. The evidence showed that the house on which the Bank held a mortgage belonged to Mrs. Butsch, it having been her property also when she was the wife of defendant Lundt, from whom she was divorced. The case was heard before P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, who, in giving judgment in favor of the Bank for 40,000 taels, said: "This is an action to enforce a foreign judgment. The defendant admits the facts but pleads to the jurisdiction. That plea is based upon entirely false premises. I don't know where you got it from, Mr. Lundt. The Land Regulations have nothing whatever to do with the Mixed Court and the Mixed Court is not established by the Land Regulations and the whole of your argument based upon the Land Regulations falls to the ground. You say the Mixed Court is not a Chinese Court. Of course it is. The jurisdiction of the Consular Body has merely been exercised since 1911, the year of the revolution. It is not part of the permanent constitution of the Court. Then with regard

to the paragraph dealing with the functions of the Mixed Court, that also is since the revolution in 1911. The next paragraph—I don't know at whose instigation you inserted it, but it amounts very nearly to a contempt of Court. I should not repeat it, if I were you.

Important Educational Conference Meets at Shanghai

THE fifth annual meeting of the China Educational Association held in Shanghai during the week constitutes an important landmark in the onward progress of modern educational work in China. The meeting took place at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y. M. C. A. Building, February 5, 6 and 7, and educators from the Provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Chekiang, representing nearly all the Christian missionary educational institutions in those Provinces, about 75 in number, were in attendance. Representatives from the Kiangsu Educational Association were also present.

The proceedings of the first day wound up with a combined meeting of the Association and the Shanghai Missionary Association at the Union Church in the evening, at which an address was delivered by Dr. A. J. Bowen, president of Nanking University, in the course of which he stated that the whole needs of modern life made industrial education the most important problem of present-day education throughout the world, and this subject was of even greater importance in China than in western lands.

The first day's proceedings at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. were opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, general secretary of the Association, following which a paper on vocational education prepared by Dr. P. O. Kuo, president of the Government Normal College at Nanking, was read by Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press, the author himself having been unable to attend owing to illness. This paper dealt with the great need of vocational training in China and the necessity of raising the plane of such training above that of mere hand labor. This subject was elaborated upon by Dr. Chiang, Secretary of the National Association for Vocational Training, who, in the course of his paper, stated that the aim of his Association was to found branches in all the Provincial capitals and to open schools to be devoted to training the youth in some useful vocation; preparations were being made to open a school near the Shanghai Railway Association during the coming summer, this school being devoted to training efficient metal and wood workers; the Ministry of Finance had contributed \$5,000 and the Province of Kiangsu had allotted an annual grant of \$3,000; the Shanghai Carpenters' Guild was also contributing funds. Dr. J. A. Silsby, in a short talk, gave details of work along these lines which is being done by the Lowrie Institute near the South Gate of the Chinese City. He mentioned that a Shanghai manufacturer had made an annual grant of \$1,000 for the school; and that the Chinese in the Philippine Islands had donated 10,000 pesos.

The Rev. H. W. Luce and the Rev. J. B. Webster also reported at the morning session on the

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In re Estate of
Cornelia Mayer Geerts,
Deceased.

Cause No. 630
Special Proceeding No. 238
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to W. H. Emberley, Administrator of her estate, on or before August 9, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

W. H. EMBERLEY,
51-A Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, February 9, 1918.

subject of Bible teaching in the schools. The Rev. Mr. Tong Tsing-en, of the Shanghai Baptist College, read an interesting paper on the teaching of Chinese, this paper and the curriculum for the teaching of Chinese being the result of the work of a committee of prominent Chinese educators.

For the afternoon session the Association divided into two groups. One group took up the subject of kindergarten and primary school work. An interesting paper was read by Miss Raffo, of Soochow, specially on the work of kindergarten. Miss Shoemaker exhibited kindergarten models, among which was one of the Jewish tabernacle worked out very carefully to scale from the details and dimensions given in the Book of Leviticus. The Rev. J. M. Espey also read a paper on the subject of religious training and personal contact with students in middle schools.

The other section of the Conference known as "College Presidents and Deans" with Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, as Chairman, made and formed a new Association called the East China Association of Colleges and Universities. This Association has the following membership:—

Ginling College, Nanking; Soochow University; Shanghai Baptist College; Government Institute of Technology; Fuhtan College; University of Nanking; St. John's University; Hangchow Christian College; Medhurst College; English Methodist College, Ningpo.

The Association adopted its own constitution and bye-laws and will from now on be a separate Association

from the East China Educational Association. It, however, passed a resolution urging the East China Educational Association to have a sectional meeting in its program for next year for college teachers.

The second day's proceedings were opened with devotional exercises led by the Rev. H. W. Luce, after which Prof. N. Gist Gee of Soochow University read a paper on teacher training. The morning session ended with a report from the committee on resolutions presented by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University advocating the appointment of a permanent committee on vocational education.

The afternoon session began with a report from Dr. Gamewell of the China Christian Educational Association, and the reading of papers on the subject of middle schools. The first of these latter was read by Miss Cheney of Soochow, and was entitled "Some Suggestions on Curriculums for Girls' Middle Schools." A paper was also read on "Self Help in Middle Schools," written by T. T. Chang and Tang Kai-feng, showing in detail the working out of an elaborate plan, now used in the Hangchow college, in helping deserving students to get through college by allowing them to work as a means of paying part or their fees.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a comprehensive exhibit of educational books in the Boys' lobby of the Y.M.C.A., furnished by Edward Evans & Son, the Chinese American Publishing Company, the Mission Press and the Commercial Press.

The most important address of the day was given by Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy, who has made four visits to the front. After relating some of his personal experiences and describing scenes of havoc and desolation which had come under his observation he told of the Y.M.C.A.'s in the field and the work they did. How they served coffee, tea and cocoa from immense cauldrons from which the fluid ran in steady streams, no time to turn it off, in three hours serving 5,000 men as they passed to the front line. Of one hospital where there were 30,000 beds of pain; the cases brought in, a leg removed, two legs, an arm, two arms; of a young fellow who smilingly asked for the "Nelson touch," which meant the removal of an eye. The speaker made a fervent appeal to the assembled Chinese, who were mostly returned students, to put aside selfishness, stating that the great issue was the same issue as China had to decide; no moral neutrality was possible, the common enemy being the man that lived a selfish and cowardly life. He said he could see a new China and his hopes were high for her; he had seen warfare, disunion, famine and flood, but his hopes for China were never more real than now because of the war. Dr. W. P. Chen interpreted the speech for the benefit of those present who could not speak English.

The banquet at the gymnasium was attended by representatives from St. John's University, Shanghai Baptist College, Foochow College; Soochow University, Shantung Christian University, Hangchow College, University Nanking, Medhurst College, and the Union College, Anglo-Chinese College and Trinity College, the latter three of Foochow.

S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., acted as toastmaster and short speeches were made by President Bowen University of Nanking,

President White of the Shanghai Baptist College, President Kline of Soochow University, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's University, Dr. Malpas of Medhurst College, Dr. Stewart of Hangchow College, Dr. H. W. Lucy of Shantung Christian University, Dr. G. M. Newell of Foochow College and Pastor Yu of the Shanghai Baptist College.

The third day's proceedings were opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. J. B. Webster of the Shanghai Baptist College, after which officers for 1918 were elected as follows:

President: Prof. N. Gist Gee, Vice-President: Dr. Fong F. Sec, Secretary: Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Treasurer: Prof. H. F. Redfern. The above officers and R. P. Montgomery, Miss Zimmerman, and Miss Cogdal form the Executive Committee.

The day was devoted principally to a consideration of Middle School curriculum, in which the Rev. H. A. McNulty took the leading role. The meeting came to a close with prayer by Dr. Pott.

Shanghai Baptist College Commencement Exercises

The commencement exercises of that very excellent educational institution, The Shanghai Baptist College, which is engaged in the important work of training the youth of China in the paths of modern thought, were held January 27 to February 1. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. J. White, M.A., D.D., who, as president of the college and the seminary, is worthy of every commendation for the excellent work which is being accomplished. A prominent feature of the exercises was a debate in the English language on the subject: "Resolved that co-education should be adopted in Chinese colleges as soon as necessary equipment can be secured and organization effected." This is the third year in which the graduates have engaged in a debate, and it is universally agreed among the faculty and the students that this year's arguments were better than those which had characterized the debates of the previous two years. The contestants buttressed their arguments not only with serious references, but with many humorous allusions. The negative side was eventually declared the winner by the judges, Dr. Fitch, Mr. Price and Miss Chem, but the arguments on the affirmative side were also most excellent, and received a well-merited encomium from Dr. White; the affirmative argument included the point that the adoption of co-education in Chinese colleges would not be attended with any great difficulties.

On the morning of February 1 the 1918 Class exercises took place in the chapel, seven girl students from Yates Memorial Academy being present on the platform to assist in the music, a feature of which was a piano selection by Miss Ling. A Class Day oration on "The Right of a Child to be Well-Born" was delivered by Y. P. Cheng. A humorous account of the history of the Class of 1918 was given by Y. D. Ying. An address to under-graduates was delivered by Z. T. Ling. A class prophecy speech was given by T. Y. Chien. Later the audience proceeded to the right side of the Yates Hall to hear the 1918 Tree Speech delivered by C. L. Tong, who among other things said: "We are starting to battle with the storms that are raging in Chinese society.

Notice to American Citizens

In the Shanghai Consular District

American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and business houses are hereby notified that the regulations of the Department of State urge all American citizens, institutions and corporations to register annually with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions and corporations. Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless, do not register, may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Citizens who registered prior to May 1917 should now re-register under the revised regulations.

The revised regulations require the presentation by applicants for REGISTRATION or for PASS-PORTS, whose citizenship is based upon birth in the United States, to present certificates of birth, or else the affidavits of two reputable persons (American citizens if possible) having knowledge concerning the date and place of the birth. If, however, after reasonable efforts have been made, it is found that such evidence is not obtainable, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on an application, the Department of State will undertake to make the necessary inquiries if furnished with the names and addresses of two or more reputable persons in the United States who are in a position to make affidavits in regard to the applicant's birth in the United States; but, before doing so, requires assurance that the applicant himself has made a reasonable effort to obtain the best possible documentary evidence of his birth in the United States.

Accordingly, to avoid delays in the necessary approval by the Department of State of registrations, and in the securing of passports, American citizens in the Shanghai Consular Districts are advised to secure from the County Clerk of the County, or the authorities of the City, wherein they were born, a certificate of birth, or, if not recorded, the affidavits of two persons in regard thereto.

Dated: Shanghai, January 16, 1918.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

American Consul-General.

The storms of superstition, idolatry, ritualism, egoism, ancestor worship, the double standard of morality, and dogged conservatism are still strongly attacking the minds of those who are trying to reform Chinese society. We are compelled by such a situation either to succumb before these old forces or to brave incessantly and unwaveringly these storms. Armed with the "Light and Truth" given to us by our Alma Mater we must set out to battle against the multifarious social evils existing in our society, and to 'make the world a better place to live in.' These battles are far more difficult to fight than the ones that our Tree will encounter, yet we must face the coming issues boldly and squarely, for we realize that 'Truth crushed down to earth shall rise again.'"

The two graduates of the seminary are Seng Hao San and Tong Hwei. There were twelve in the graduating class of the College as follows: Chen Yu Ping, Djen Lien Sen, Hsu Dz I, Lai Dzu Gwan, Ling Djao Tang, Shen Wen Hung, Tong Chen Lang, Tsien Djen Ya, Wu Gwan Pei, Wu Hwa Tang, Wu Yu Yu, Ying Yuen Dao.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club.

An interesting program was given before a large audience at the American Woman's Club of Shanghai, on Tuesday, February 5, at the Carlton Cafe, 4:30 p.m. Filipino music, the characteristics and development of the Filipino woman, and pictures of types and points of interest in the Philippines made up the program. Beginning the program Mr. Cruz and Mr. Tollentino gave two selections of Filipino music on the piano and violin. Mrs. S. W. Squires was leader of the program and gave an interesting address: "The Women of the Philippines." Her talk was illustrated by stereoptican slides showing the life and characteristics of the Island people. The speaker told of the individual life of the numerous tribes of the Philippines, from the barbaric Igorrotes to the most advanced tribes. Mrs. Squires also spoke of how eagerly the Philippines had taken to education since the American occupation and the advance the Filipino has made from her former state of subjection and hard work. Preceding this talk a paper was read by Mrs. McCoy on the history of the Philippines from the early times up through the Spanish occupation.

Mrs. Lacey presided over the meeting and reported that the Executive Board had received and accepted the resignation of Mrs. J. J. Connel. Mrs. Holcomb has been appointed to fill her place. Mr. Kulp, of the Shanghai Baptist College, addressed the meeting, asking that the Club give \$400 for the salary and expenses of a woman social worker for the Yangtzepoo cotton milling district. It was moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Board with favorable commendation.

American War Relief Association

On Saturday mornings in future no work will be done in the American Women's War Relief Work rooms of Shanghai, but the following garments, cut and ready for making, will be given out, and finished garments may also be returned at the same time: Bed-jackets, Pyjamas, Bed-socks, Bandage socks, Wool.

Wool will be given out also every Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made whereby pyjamas will be turned out for \$8.00 per dozen for the complete suits. All those who wish to do so may make contributions to be used in this way if they do not wish to take the work home.

It has been decided to arrange for neighborhood circles to do war relief work as much time will be saved in this way. A circle has been established already at St. John's University, Mrs. Sailor leader, and at the Shanghai Baptist College, Mrs. White being the leader.

Mrs. Cabeldu, Kalee Hotel, has been appointed chairman of the Shanghai Neighborhood Circles and it is requested that anyone interested in this work will correspond with her. Mrs. Cabeldu will be in the work rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, to give out necessary materials and receive finished garments from the neighborhood circles. The full details regarding plan of work may be secured from her.

W. C. T. U. of Shanghai.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Shanghai held a public meeting in the Union Church

Hall on Thursday, February 7, at 5:30 p.m. A resume and discussion of the Association's series of talks on "Commercialized Vice" made up the program. The chair was taken by the Reverend Isaac Mason.

Women and Events

Vassar College and its fully equipped plant, 750 acres of campus and farm, will be used for war work next summer under Government direction. Just how it will be used is not definitely determined, but three plans are under consideration.

It was given out at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., January 8, that more than 2,000 American girls were active in Red Cross nurse service in France.

Madame Lou Tseng-tsiang, wife of the Foreign Minister, has donated Frs. 20,000 through Madame Poincare, wife of the French President, to the French orphanage funds, and another Frs. 20,000 through the Queen of Belgium to the Belgian orphanage funds.

At the first day's sale of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of white glazes and Chinese single color porcelains at the American Art Galleries, New York, a Chinese tall, powder-blue club-shaped vase brought the highest price, G. \$210.

A conference of the Kansas Women Farmers was held at Topeka, Kansas, on January 12. It is estimated that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Kansas women farmers owning, acting as managers, or employed, on farms.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Resurrection of the Imperialists

From the Ming-Kuo Ji-Pao (Shanghai)

Liang Shih-yi and his companions (pro-Yuan Imperialists) and Lei Chen-chun and companions ("restorers") are among the greatest adversaries of the Republic and common enemies of all citizens. They deserve the penalty of death. If the Republic is to be maintained there is no room for granting amnesty to Imperialists and "Restorers." To pardon them means suppressing the Republic, nevertheless the Peking Government has granted them amnesty. The Peking Government to-day is without foundation in law and is in fact in the hands of the enemies of the Republic. Tuan Chi-kwei, Liu Kuan-hsiung and Tsao Ju-lin are Imperialists, and it is not astonishing that Imperialists should grant pardon to Imperialists, but Feng Kuo-chang in granting amnesty to these Imperialists makes it clear that he is in favor of a monarchy and that he is the enemy of the Republic. If these enemies of the Republic which have their general headquarters at Peking are not swept out it will be difficult to conserve the name "Republic."

The Disturbances in Central China

From the Shun Tien Shih Pao, Peking (Japanese edited).

Appearances indicate that the Southern troops after having captured Yochow are taking advantage of their success to follow up the attack and are making a detour to the rear with the object of cutting off the Northern troops and preventing them from returning to Peking. It also looks very much as if they intended to capture Wuchang and Hankow. Thus a decisive

battle in the near future between the Northern and Southern troops would seem to be inevitable.

But now, if we should ask the Northern politicians what can be done to save the situation, all they can say is that if after having captured Yochow the Southern troops proceed to take Wuchang and Hankow, there is no alternative but to fight; whereas the Southern politicians would reply that since the North, instead of ordering the suspension of hostilities instructs the military leaders to put their armies in the field, there is no alternative but to fight. Now although these opinions are based upon a consideration by each side respectively for their own safety, if only they will look upon the matter from the point of view of their country's good, they should ask, having regard to the unsettled state of the country, the many problems awaiting solution, Europe's occupation with the war, and the serious situation in every part of the world, what advantage can there be in carrying on this useless struggle?

Those who advocate civil war rely upon mere words to protect the people; for the continuation of hostilities simply means that the people have to suffer. A recent telegram from Hankow states that the General Chamber of Commerce at that place has appropriated a large sum to pay off the defeated Northern troops in order to prevent them from looting the city. If one day the Northern capital should in turn be invaded the old game of burning Hankow might be repeated by the present President. How can one be surprised at the people being so alarmed when they hear of any fighting?

Great politicians must always consider the welfare of the people throughout the whole country, not that of any special individual or party. At this time the Northern troops are gathering at Wuchang and Hankow; if the intention is merely that they shall be used there so as to enforce peace, well and good: we shall have nothing further to say; but if their presence is a prelude to fight all over China, involving great waste of public money and bringing many calamities on the people, then we shall show ourselves strongly opposed to this policy.

The war mandate having already been issued, our argument for peace would seem too remote from the fact; but having regard to the general situation in China and the welfare of its four hundred million inhabitants, we cannot keep silent, nor refrain from endeavoring to persuade the Government to reconsider its decision.

The Chinese Government's Scheme for Redeeming Depreciated Bank Notes.

From The Peking Leader

Last week we published a translation of the proposed regulations submitted by the Minister of Finance for the repayment of the Government's indebtedness to the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, by the issuance of Short Term Debenture Bonds of only two denominations—viz., \$10,000 and \$1,000. This fact has aroused widespread suspicion that the bonds are not intended to be floated for the use of the public, as, in the first place, it is inconceivable that the public will subscribe to bonds which carry no other advantage than the 6 per cent interest per annum, and in the second place, the minimum denomination of \$1,000 is too prohibitive for the average public investor.



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A modern store has been opened by the American Woman's War Relief Work Association in the Benjamin Building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads. The store is modern in fittings with show windows, etc. and will be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner. It will be managed by Mrs. K. L. Brode, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the Exchange to pay the actual cost of materials used in preparation for work to be sold at the store. All profits derived from the sale of materials at the store will be used here in Shanghai in the purchase of materials for the

American War Relief Work

now being conducted in Shanghai, by the American War Relief Work Association, in the Fearon, Daniel Building on Szechuen Road. The entire proceeds derived from the sale of materials at the Woman's Exchange will be handed over to the American Woman's War Relief Association.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

Articles that may be purchased at the Exchange consist of jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets and ornamental work of all kinds. Orders for cakes and candies and such materials should be placed 24 to 48 hours in advance in order to insure freshness and obviate waste. It is hoped that ladies planning tea parties will order from the exchange materials their cooks are unable to prepare.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The success of the Woman's Exchange, depends primarily upon the American women living in China although donations from women of other nationality are thankfully received. If you can do fancy work of any kind, or have articles of this kind for which you have no use, place them on sale at the Exchange. In case you desire to make fancy work to place on sale at the Exchange, the Committee will pay the cost of the raw materials used.

The use of the store room in the Benjamin Building has been donated to the Association; the Municipal Council has donated the electric light service; the Gas Company has donated heaters; the Telephone Company has donated the use of a telephone. It is now the problem of American women in Shanghai and the outports of China to assist in this enterprise upon which the success of American War Relief Work so largely depends.

Upon enquiry, we learn that the bonds are not intended for public flotation but are to be held as security by the Banks against the Government. If so, we fail to see how this measure will alleviate the depreciation of the notes. Whilst the Banks are practically earning 6 per cent interest from the Government on their depreciated notes, the Banks are not stated as being bound to meet in full their liabilities on the notes until such time as they can conveniently dispose of the bonds in their holding. On the face of it, the scheme seems to favor the Banks, without making any provision whereby the public, especially the man who needs the hard cash most and who is getting barely 65 cents on the dollar, can immediately get 100 cents on the dollar.

We therefore confess our failure to appreciate how the scheme is intended to benefit the public. In so doing we merely reflect the anxieties of the average note holders on this vital subject and therefore appeal to the responsible authorities to enlighten us.

The Chinese Government Banks

From the Peking & Tientsin Times (Tientsin)

So seldom, recently, has there been anything to congratulate the Central Government upon in the management of China's internal affairs, that we welcome the opportunity to commend the wisdom that has been displayed in connection with the disposal of the additional Customs Revenues which now come into its hands as a result of the Allies consent to the postponement of Boxer Indemnity payments. Those aware of the chronic impecuniosity of the Peking Government would not have been surprised had the additional revenues which became available owing to the postponement of indemnity payments been uselessly frittered away in the payment of troops, or the satisfying of the many urgent demands for financial aid which are received almost daily from the Provinces. To apply an unexpected windfall of a million or more dollars a month which thus became available to the rehabilitation of China's credit involved resistance to many temptations, and much direct and indirect pressure. Chinese Ministers of Finance under the Republic have been notoriously short-sighted and incompetent. They have generally yielded only too readily to the clamor of the Military and Provincial authorities for additional funds whenever money was available. The interests of the public and the larger interests of the nation have generally received but scant consideration. In these circumstances it is particularly gratifying to record the decision of the Government to apply the deferred Indemnity instalments to the repayment of its obligations to the two great National Banks—the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

President Feng's Aplogy to the Chinese Nation

Peking Correspondent to the N. C. Daily News (Shanghai.)

In the first of another series of mandates issued on the night of February 5 the President grovels before the nation and declares that his mistaken endeavors to save the situation only resulted in confusion and more misery: "I am too weak for the burden," and deserving of blame and reprobation. But he does not resign, because he is in office by virtue of the constitution and

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must continue to help the cause. Therefore the commanders and soldiers must go in and win, and when order is restored and the populace relieved, he will retire. This is followed by mandates depriving Tan Hao-ming, acting Tuchun of Kuangsi, of all ranks, decorations and orders, and his arrest. Fu Liang-tso, ex-Tuchun of Hunan, for deserting in the face of the enemy is to be courtmartialled. Wang Ju-hsien, Fan Kuo-chang and Wang Ching-ching are to be deprived of all ranks and decorations for failing to hold Yochow. General Chen Kuang-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, is deprived of his brevet rank as general for delaying in sending reinforcements to Hunan, but is ordered to remain at his post to retrieve himself. The press of Peking constantly state that commanders of expeditions against the South are so dissatisfied with these ambiguous mandates that they refuse to move further. The last mentioned mandate is characteristic of the whole series issued in the past few months, as it fixes upon lesser offenders while overlooking the greater. Also the case of Tan Hao-ming overlooks his principal Lu Yung-ting, of Canton, and leaves Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, unchallenged for his disobedience in Szechuan. Nobody in Peking professes to understand what the President is driving at.



Silver Production and Price Movements

BY DR. ARTHUR SELWYN BROWN

ALTHOUGH China has benefited by the exportation of large quantities of its silver, which was sold at very satisfactory profits, the shortage of silver coins in the Republic is now so pressing that the Government is about to follow the Indian, Australian and Japanese Governments and prohibit the further exportation of silver.

The following table, showing the stocks of silver in the principal silver markets, indicates how rapid have been the changes in silver stocks during the past four years.

Market	Stocks of Silver, 1913-17				
	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Shanghai.....	2,100,000	800,000	720,000	500,000	2,600,000
Bombay.....	3,500,000	2,420,000	6,900,000	5,500,000	1,320,000
At Sea.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,125,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
London.....	5,200,000	6,350,000	6,800,000	11,000,000	15,800,000

Figures are not available for recent Mexican exportations, but both dollars and metal exports have been on an enormous scale. These went directly to the Orient and to New York. In September, the exportation of Mexican silver coins to New York was extensive.

The chief cause of silver movements at present is the withdrawal from circulation of gold by belligerent and neutral nations. This has necessitated the minting of silver to take the place of the gold coins withdrawn from circulation or hoarded; and the increased demand for currency due to increased commodity prices and wages. An increased demand for silver for war, chemical and industrial purposes; the accumulation of immense hoards of silver by some governments to enable them to issue bills against the silver so hoarded; and the settlement of the Oriental balance of trade in silver, since the exportation of gold was prohibited, are acting to promote the higher prices also. The British Government minted silver coins valued at \$20,000,000 last year, and an equal number this year, still the demand for currency is so great that this issuance of five shilling and shilling bills is being discussed.

The demand for coinage in India at present is immense. Last year more than half the world's production of silver was imported into India and coined; but it did not meet the needs of the Empire.

The British and United States Government are contracting with American and Mexican silver miners for 100,000,000 ounces of silver to be delivered in 1918. England will take the bulk of this—partly for her own and the Indian currencies and doubtless for the currencies of France and other Allies.

This great silver contract will favorably effect Great Britain and the United States. How will it effect the Asiatic and South American countries?

The bulk of the annual silver production of the world is obtained in North America. North American mines produced 72,000,000 ounces of silver in 1914, 75,000,000 ounces in 1915, 73,000,000 ounces in 1916 and this year's output is estimated at about 70,000,000 ounces. The proposed Anglo-American contract will, therefore, call for the bulk of our own mines' products, together with all the other American countries' productions. In view of the fact that silver is being hoarded, and because it is being melted and all

the world's currencies are depleted of small silver coin, it is certain that the silver scarcity next year will seriously embarrass countries with silver currencies, particularly those in the Orient.

The proposed Anglo-American silver purchase contract will enable the countries concerned, and the Allies generally, to secure their silver at a fixed price, and the price agreed to by them will doubtless be the nominal price. But parties who are not interested in this contract will have to bid much higher for their silver requirements. And it is probable silver prices in some of the Asiatic countries will advance sensationally.

American silver producers are commencing an agitation in favor of bi-metallism again, as a result of the peculiar position of the silver market. They suggest that the value of silver be artificially standardized at a dollar per ounce. But such suggestions cannot be taken seriously. There is a scarcity of both gold and silver, as well as all other metals, even copper, lead, tin and iron are scarce, owing to conditions brought about by the war. But these conditions are merely temporary. The world's gold resources are ample to supply currency needs for many centuries. And with an assured and profitable mining price for silver all that is needed can be obtained.

Assuming then that bi-metallism were established now, what would be the result?

First of all, the world's finances and foreign exchanges would be crippled and upset. Silver mining and producing countries would be benefited as compared with countries that must rely upon foreign purchases of gold and silver. Gold would be universally hoarded and the great boom in silver mining that would be started would lead in a few years in deluging the world with a plethora of the metal and this in turn would lead to an excessive inflation of the world's currencies with its attendant evils, high commodity prices and worldwide industrial discontent.

No financial authority could for a moment entertain the theory of bi-metallism in a serious manner. But it will not require bi-metallism to reduce the price of silver. The present price is a profitable one for miners, and if they can be assured that it can be maintained for several years, new silver mining developments will be undertaken, and old unworked silver mines will be reworked, while new ones will be prospected.

Excellent Opportunities for Investment in the Philippine Islands

Among the visitors to Shanghai during the week was A. A. Herschler, the Manila manager of the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of New York, and the well-known school-book publishers, D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Herschler while in Shanghai made his headquarters with the Chinese American Publishing Company, 26 Canton Road, who represent the same interests, and later proceeded to Peking on his way to the United States via Korea and Japan.

In an interview with a member of the staff of the REVIEW, Mr. Herschler stated a number of facts of considerable interest to residents of China. He pointed out that with silver at the present high exchange the Philippines offered remarkably good inducements to local capital for profitable investments, particularly in agriculture (rice, coconut, hemp extremely so, and timber). All the rice that is produced is consumed in the Islands at high prices, and in addition large

quantities are imported from Saigon. Coconut and hemp bring excellent prices notwithstanding the great scarcity of tonnage, but fortunately they are both prime necessities. There are now two very large oil mills in operation in the Philippines, which consume a great share of the coconuts produced, and the oil brings a ready sale at tremendously high prices. Copra (dried coconut from which the oil is extracted) also is readily exported, although not so profitably because of the excessive bulk as compared with the refined oil. Hemp too has been doing better than ever in its history, and the hemp planters are literally rolling in wealth. It is in this branch that the Japanese have interested themselves quite substantially in Mindinao. There are still great tracts of excellent virgin land for these products to be had very cheaply.

The forest possibilities too, Mr. Herschler stated, are unlimited, and excellent arrangements can be made for cutting timber under Government license although there are still a few large tracts of high grade forest land in private hands that could be purchased outright most advantageously. One of these contains over 70,000 acres. China is proving a growing and profitable field for Philippine lumber, and the market will grow better as time goes on, for with the cessation of hostilities in Europe, America will most likely be called on to supply war-scarred Europe on an unprecedented scale, and Philippine woods should have an ever increasing demand in the Orient.

Mr. Herschler lamented the fact that the scale of living is still so low in China that sugar has not yet become a staple necessity of the masses, for he states that there are huge stocks on hand that can be bought cheaply. With the present prevailing freight rates, even at the great demand and high prices in the United States, sugar cannot be profitably exported. China uses a considerable quantity of Philippine sugar, but nothing in proportion to what might be expected of so vast a nation, even though she used the ration per capita of Japan, which is able to consume almost entirely the huge output of her Formosan mills. There are now a number of modern sugar mills in the Islands mainly constructed with American capital, but only one refinery, at Malabon, near Manila, which is British owned.

Regarding the Chinese in the Philippines, our informant stated that although they perhaps do not exceed 150,000 they are, commercially, the largest factor and handle the larger part of the Islands' staple agricultural products, for instance, the rice crop almost exclusively. Notwithstanding Mr. Herschler's extensive travels throughout the Islands he has never seen or heard of a Chinese plantation owner, or farm laborer, although in Manila and Baguio a few raise garden vegetables for the market. The small retailing too is heavily in Chinese hands. There is a growing interest in favor of the immigration of Chinese labor, with certain restrictions so as to limit its employment to the development of agriculture, thereby opening up to productiveness immense fertile tracts now lying fallow. The Agricultural Congress in its last convention passed a resolution favoring such a proposition, and it is hoped that the legislature will take action thereon although for political reasons it may not think it expedient to do so. All the responsible elements, however, feel that such a step would contribute much to Philippine wealth and it is generally thought that if approved by the Filipino people the United States would lend its cooperation. This is,

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of course, only as far as the Philippines are concerned, although no less a personage than Elbert H. Gary has recommended the admittance of Chinese labor into the United States to meet present exigencies.

The Philippine Government has been taking keen interest in measures to bring about greater development of its natural resources. In the construction of public works, roads, school-houses, Government buildings, etc., for the present year the legislature has voted the largest sum ever appropriated in its history, although to-day no country in the Orient is comparable in the extent and quality of its roads. All this bespeaks the great prosperity the Philippines are to-day enjoying in spite of the many difficulties arising from the War.

A Campaign by the Shanghai Foreign Silk Association to Improve the Silk Trade.

Another step in the campaign inaugurated about a year ago by foreign merchants interested in improving the silk trade of China, an incident of which was the visit of the well known American silk expert, Mr. Douty, several months ago, was taken at a meeting



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held by the Foreign Silk Association in Shanghai February 6 in the rooms of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. E. T. Byrne presided, supported by Messrs. Madier, F. Schwyzer, E. Denegri (committee), C. Muller, secretary, Cav. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General, D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General, H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attaché, and Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché.

Mr. Byrne, in the course of his speech, stated that the object of the meeting was to inaugurate means for the cultivation of the silkworm in China; it was necessary for the foreigners to show the lead and it was to be hoped that they would be able to persuade their Chinese friends to see the importance of this matter. In China the silk industry was not progressing, in fact, it was probably going backward. The speaker said he could well remember when $4\frac{1}{2}$ piculs of dried Shaosing cocoons were guaranteed to produce one picul of silk but now it required 5 piculs or more. In Japan on the other hand with government support the yield is very much better; but why should foreigners and Chinese put their hands into their pockets to find funds that the Chinese Government should provide?

Among the Chinese present were Ting Yu-ling and Yang Shing-tsz, who spoke appreciatively of the objects which the meeting had in view. Mr. Yang stated that already a decade ago the Chinese Silk Association had asked for government support, but owing to revolution, internal troubles and various foreign questions, the Central Government had been unable to do anything.

Julean Arnold expressed pleasure at being present at such a well attended meeting, and also to

note what had already been done in the matter. The United States was not a sericultural country, but it was a big silk consuming country, probably consuming more than any other silk importing country. He pointed out that 50 per cent of the export of silk from China was taken by the United States, and he said that there appeared to be no indications of a cessation in the development of that demand. Indeed, it was showing indications of increase rather than otherwise. They in America expected a great deal from China in this respect. The American Silk Association had been working on the lines of obtaining an improvement in the past years—not working for an improvement in sericulture so much as an improvement in the methods of preparing the silk for the high speed looms of America. Unfortunately the representations which had already been made to the Chinese Government had had little effect. Last year China was visited by Mr. Douthett who was engaged in propaganda work for the improvement of the silk for the American looms. Less than 20 per cent of American silk came from China, not on account of its quality but on account of the methods of its preparation. There were in China great opportunities for a development of the silk industry and its potentialities on the American market and he, as Commercial Attaché, was glad to see the commendable effort that was being made by the Silk Association. Mr. Douthett had noticed, and he was surprised at it, that the heads of various schools of sericulture were ignorant of what was being done in other establishments of a like nature and he thought that something valuable would be done if the various heads of schools could be brought together in order that they could get to know what was wanted and what was being done. He believed he was correctly voicing the attitude of the American Silk Association, when he said that they would be only too glad to assist in every way to bring about a larger field for the silk trade of China.

The chairman then said that the movement was strongly supported by the French Chamber of Commerce, and in proposing the resolution below said it would be sent to Peking in due course. The resolution was as follows: "Resolved that this meeting considers that the silk industry of China is suffering from want of Government direction and assistance. Such should be forthcoming at an early date and in view of the large amount collected in taxes should be of a substantial character sufficient to put the trade on a sound and expanding basis." The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The chairman then announced that the sum of Tls. 5,724.80 had been subscribed voluntarily by the silk firms in Shanghai. There were some firms which had not yet subscribed and he thought that everyone interested in the business should give their quota towards bringing about the improvement it was sought to effect. In closing the meeting, the chairman said:—I need hardly say, it is very gratifying to see such a good attendance here of those interested in the silk trade, including Government representatives and visitors from the United States and I hope that such interest will be maintained until our object is accomplished, and that object is the improvement of not only white silk but over all China, including yellow and wild silks, both of which are capable of enormous extensions.

Straits Tin for America

The definite announcement that a supply of tin from the Straits Settlement would shortly be available for import into the United States through a modification of the British embargo on that commodity in favor of this country, was made at Washington December 29. *The New York Journal of Commerce* commented, in its issue of December 31, as follows:

"The glad tidings came from Washington on Saturday that the British trade regulations for tin had been so modified as to permit this market as liberal an allowance as it can consume in legitimate enterprises during war-time, without the annoying necessity of obtaining shipping permits. Tin hereafter will come from the Straits Settlements and from China direct to America via the Pacific Ocean, and will in this way obviate much of the difficulty and danger attached to the war zone of the British Isles. The lifting of the embargo on tin has been directly due to the work of the sub-committee on tin of the American Iron and Steel Institute, through its representations to Washington, which in turn were brought to bear upon the Government of Great Britain. Heretofore all tin from the Straits Settlements, according to regulation, had to come via London, and there it was held up subject to a shipping permit by the London rubber and tin exports committee. How this committee determined what tin should be allowed to go forward and what should be held back no one on this side professes to know. But a large quantity of tin, bought and paid for by American concerns, has been refused a shipping license, while other tin arriving later from the East has been granted the necessary export permit. It would seem that some one was being favored and complaints have been loud that Americans were being treated unfairly. In providing that British controlled tin may come to the United States it is stipulated that it come consigned to the American Iron and Steel Institute, which, through its sub-committee on tin, of which John Hughes is Chairman, will see that it is safely distributed to the purchasers. It is understood that all speculative buying and hoarding of tin be abolished. To this end the committee requires of each importer, jobber and consumer who buys tin a guarantee that will satisfy it that the metal will be consumed in legitimate manufacture. If it is found that a purchaser is not entitled to the lot consigned to him through the committee, some other disposition will be made of it, though the committee has not the power to arbitrarily transfer tin, the property of one man to another. It will only release tin, however, under guarantees approved by the War Trade Board. Shipping permits outstanding are to be issued by the London Rubber and Export Committee and will hereafter have the consignment on the bill of lading specify the American Iron and Steel Institute."

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Board of Railway Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada has granted to railways in all parts of Canada a 15% increase in passenger rates, with the exception of British Columbia which has a minimum rate of 3c per mile.

The Japan Salt Manufacturing Co., which has been conducting investigations for the manufacture of table salt for several years, will probably locate a new

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factory at Port Arthur. It will be designed on a fairly extensive scale and is to be capitalized at not less than Yen 2,000,000.

An interesting inquiry to reach New York early last month came from China, through Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who are understood to have sold machine tools for the Orient, calling for 1,600 tons of bessemer and 600 tons of foundry iron, but there is small prospect of any iron being secured for export at this time. Some resales of bessemer amounting to about 5,000 tons have been made recently in Pittsburg to needy domestic consumers.

Representatives of the United States and Canada have been appointed by the respective government to convene at Washington, D. C., to consider fishery problems confronting both countries, with a view to better utilization of fish resources found in waters contiguous to both countries. Pacific Coast fishing on the Puget Sound has been hampered by strife between the business men of Canada and the United States who are engaged in this industry.

Owing to the closing of the Chinese Custom House at Pogranichnaya to goods for Vladivostok, North Manchurian beans, the season for which is now at its height, have got to be sent down southward to Changchun. On January 25 the first day after the closing of the Customs, 130 carloads of beans arrived at Changchun from North Manchuria. The daily arrival has shown a slight decrease since, but the North Manchurian beans now lying at Changchun have reached 3,000 tons.

Representatives of American manufacturers in England are much alarmed over a bill pending in Parliament providing that if the proprietor of a word or trademark so uses his mark as to lead the public to regard it as the name of an article it shall be removed from the register of trademarks. If the bill is passed many American articles which have become popularized through name trademarks will probably be imitated under the same name and Americans will have no redress, thus entailing untold loss to them financially if not the ruin of their business in England.

America's war crops for this year will break all records under favorable circumstances, according to a report made by the Department of Agriculture showing increased winter wheat and rye acreage planted this fall. The area sown to winter wheat is 42,170,000 acres, which is 4 per cent more than the acreage last year. Condition of winter wheat in December was 79.3, against 85.7 and 87.7 in 1916 and 1915 respectively, and a ten-year average of 89.3. Rye acreage planted last autumn is 6,119,000, which is 36.6 per cent more than last year. Condition of rye on December 1st was 84.1, against 88.8 and 91.5 in 1916 and 1915 respectively, and a ten-year average of 92.2.

According to A. P. Taylor, writing recently from Honolulu to *Commerce Reports*, a deputation of three Hawaiian sugar producers has recently been in Manila to investigate a project there for the organization of one to three new sugar centrals, the mills to be capitalized, constructed and operated by Hawaiian capital. The lands are to be operated as cane sugar estates by Manila capitalists. The mills, if authorized, will be constructed by the Honolulu Iron Works. A first-class mill heretofore has cost from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. The higher price of materials may easily cause an initial cost of \$1,000,000. This company already has furnished two centrals for the Philippines and four for Formosa, and has constructed practically all of the mills in operation throughout the Hawaiian Islands, besides furnishing one for Mexico and two for Cuba.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, addressing a meeting of bankers at the New York Chamber of Commerce, January 8, on the necessity of more active cooperation on their part in the thrift and war savings movement, declared that the war could not be won unless the business men of the country were willing to dispense with non-essentials and release to the Government the materials and labor which it needed for the production of war supplies. He stated that the bankers could do their bit more efficiently by discouraging loans for non-essential enterprises and turning the labor and material engaged in non-essential industries into enterprises more directly concerned with the conduct of the war. He said the war could not be won on the principle of "business as usual." Either private business or the Government would have to suffer, Mr. Vanderlip declared, and it was the patriotic duty of every citizen to see to it that the Government did not suffer.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End, Feb. 1st	Last Quo- tation, Fri. Feb. 8	Business Done in Share During Week :		
			High	Low	Net C.
Anglo-Java	8.80	8.55	8.55	8.55	—
Cheng	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	—
Java Consolidated	16.75	16.50	16.50	16.50	—
Kroe week	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.75	—
Tauah Merah	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
Ziangbe	4.65	4.75	4.75	4.75	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. and S. Bank	\$600	590	590	590	—
Langkat	14	13.75	13.75	13.75	—
Yangtzepoo Cot. (ord) Tls. 8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	—
New Eng. & S. B. Wks.	14.50	14.75	14.75	14.75	—
Anglo French Land	76.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	43½	43	43½	43	—
T. T. on London	4/3	4/3½	4/3½	4/3	—
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.70	4.66	4.70	4.66	—
Gold \$ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	96.15	95.24	96.15	95.24	—
Mexican	71.95	71.95	71.97	71.95	—
Native Int.	02	20	20	02	—

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	—
Forward	2/4½	2/4½	2/4½	2/4½	—
Tendency	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	—

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
For the month	January	1,901
Week ended	Feb. 3rd	424

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
H. & S. Bank	Feb. 11 to Feb. 23	£3-3s. Ex. 4s.-3½
Shanghai Tug (ord)	" 18 — " 25	Tls. 3.75
Laou Kung Mow	" 16 — " 26	2.50
Yangtzepoo (ord)	" 4 — " 9	1.25
Chempedak	" 22 — " 26	—

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. E. O. Moffett, Hankow; Capt. Richmond; W. S. Wards, Tientsin; F. A. Perry, Hongkong; J. C. Covington, India; M. H. Hartigan, Shanghai; W. F. Barnes, Chicago; W. B. Walker, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Serck, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. Beattie, Hongkong; Mr. S. H. Burroughes, Tientsin; S. Fuller, Washington; Mrs. Bennett, London; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Robinson, Shanghai; G. W. Heath, New York; H. B. Keller, Soochow; L. B. Ault, Cincinnati; F. D. McCullough; F. C. Hitchcock, Peking; W. Ehrhardt; W. A. Davies, Tientsin; H. E. Fulford, Tientsin; P. B. Deane, New York; L. G. Meldram, New York; J. W. Duff, New York; A. A. Haeseble; H. Erschler, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; M. Winteler; R. Rank, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Pukow; Mr. and Mrs. W. Heath, Kalgan; F. W. Buchman; S. S. Day; A. S. Murch, Hongkong; Sir and Lady Gamble; W. L. Eaton, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Devore, Bombay; T. Crothevaite, Singapore; G. Howri, Bombay; J. Whitaker, Shantung; J. G. Riddick; W. C. Boone; W. B. Newsome; C. L. Chenworth, Hankow; P. S. Hopkins, Kiukiang; R. Johnson, Hankow; A. Rococat, Peking; Capt. B. L. Brisly, Calcutta; Sam F. Bullock, Pingpu; O. F. Brooks, Ningpo; G. O. Hairland, Tientsin; A. E. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Guttery, Hankow; V. Nattara; R. C. Burdin, Hongkong; St. A. Blanc; Mr. and Mrs. S. Humor.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. March; Mrs. W. C. G. Howard; Th. Swisskoff, Colombo; Mc. Oliguer, Colombo; G. W. Ellis, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Dainty and 2 children, Colombo; M. Barducci; M. L. Justusin, Harbin; Dr. and Mrs. Carr, Local; Pumuroff, Harbin; A. Kagan, Harbin; P. A. Chistiakoff, Harbin; R. M. Sevein, Harbin; C. Richter, Harbin; J. Kovhoeff; J. T. Read; A. Sokulsky, Tsinan; Th. Loverdos; A. Verhulst; J. H. Muldens; Mrs. Chapman, India; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mikellates; Miss Mackenzie; Miss Changein; Miss J. Swann; E. Stone; Yokohama; Mrs. F. J. Mulcahy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zumburn, Peking; R. S. Boyed, Kobe; F. H. King, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. Du Piestro, Italy; C. Tiriole; S. Hiroye; C. H. B. Taylor; F. J. Hill; L. J. Hammes, Hongkong; H. W. Dean, Manila; Mrs. M. Kepernak; D. T. A. Wallace, Ningpo; Mrs. Edwards and Child; A. Dumont, Peking; P. B. Deane, Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. C. Carngo, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Yung.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: R. Arehort; R. J. Stephens, Nanking; John Clark, Tsinanfu; E. Meuleman, Vancouver; Mrs. G. N. Treadwell, New York; Mrs. J. R. Clair, New Jersey; Robert Zanziger, Brooklyn; L. Larsen, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jobson, Peking; E. Strehler, Korachi; H. Koy; Capt. Meuller; Mrs. V. Fuchs and 2 children, Tsingtau; Miss Quackenbush, New York; F. W. Biver, Hangkow; M. H. Young; T. Kagan, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Staeger, Dairen; Mrs. C. Boet, Harbin; Miss N. Moet; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vereschagin and child.

New Books and Publications

How Henry Ford Became a Multimillionaire

Henry Ford's Own Story, as told to Rose Wilder Lane. New York: Ellis O. Jones. U. S. \$1.00.

THE story of how America's greatest automobile manufacturer worked himself up from the ranks as an ordinary machinist is fairly well-known to the American public, it having been particularly brought to public attention several years ago when Ford startled the laboring world with the announcement that he was dividing ten million gold dollars in bonuses among his employees, and that hereafter no man employed in his factory should receive less than five gold dollars a day. The author of this little book has got the story direct from Mr. Ford himself and has told it in a very entertaining way. It is a recital which holds the reader's close attention from beginning to end, and constitutes an incentive to effort and an inspiration to ambitious people everywhere that has no parallel in modern history. The story should be of particular interest to the inhabitants of China. Mr. Ford's millions were gained as the result of adhering to an idea, which was: "Let others build handsome, large and expensive cars and thus limit their sales to the wealthy; I will build a good cheap car for the millions with a small purse. Others with their expensive cars may be able to make a good profit on each individual machine on the comparatively few that they will sell, while I will make small profit,

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The Dwelling Place of Light

\$3.25

H. G. Wells

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The Soul of a Bishop

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but will make millions upon millions by selling many of them." And that is exactly what the guiding spirit of America's greatest automobile factory has done. It is true that some of his success is due to the fact that he himself was a practical machinist, he having, as a matter of fact, designed and built the first engines for the cars which eventually made him famous. Mr. Ford literally "raced" himself into fame. Years ago when he was still unknown to fame he pitted his little machine with his own home-made engine against what was then the car with the greatest reputation in the country. Round and round the track he and his opponent flew, and from beginning to end it was touch and go as to who should come in first. Ford eventually came in a winner by a narrow margin and thus got his name into the newspapers of the country for the first time. Mr. Ford did not reach his present success without bitter struggles in his early days. Not only was he short of capital, but he took it upon himself to fight the Selden patents, the holders of which, until Ford won his final victory, were receiving tribute from every automobile manufacturer in America. The value of a recital of Mr. Ford's achievements for the Chinese people lies in the fact that it shows the possibilities there are for developing an industry by producing something which the masses can and will buy. The field for developments of this sort in China has never been touched. China has not yet produced any Fords, but we believe that if some of China's enterprising young men will study the achievements of Henry Ford they will be able to gain points for the development of whatever industry they, after surveying their own land, will decide upon as offering the best field for emulating his example.

In the United States Court for China

United States
vs.
Alphonse M. T. Woodward

Cause No. 631
Criminal No. 185
DECISION
Filed February 1, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. OPIUM TRAFFIC: *Clerical omission.* Sec. 3, of the Act of Congress of February 23, 1887, prohibiting the importation of opium into China by American citizens, examined and found to contain an evident omission.

2.—*Adequacy of penalty.* The maximum fine provided by said section is at best inadequate in view of the seriousness of the offense.

3.—*Confiscation of the drug.* by order of this Court is authorized only when the same is bro't within its jurisdiction by being in the offender's possession when apprehended by the American authorities.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

The accused appeared *pro se*, stating that he did not need the services of an attorney.

LOBINGIER, J:

The accused pleads guilty to an information filed January 30, 1918, charging him with

"* * * the crime of importing opium into China, in that the said Alphonse Maire Tracy Woodward, on or about the nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, at the port of Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, did unlawfully import about four thousand four hundred pounds of opium, and thereby was and is guilty of the crime of importing opium into China: against the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and China concluded November 17, 1880, Article II and against the laws of the United States of America, Chapter 210, Volume 24, Statutes at Large."

Under the treaties in force between the United States of America and China the former undertakes that

"* * * Citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China; to transport it from one open port to any other open port; or to buy and sell opium in any of the open ports of China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, to foreign vessels employed by them, or to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States; and the benefits of the favored nation clause in existing treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either power as against the provisions of this article."

In pursuance of this treaty Congress, on February 23, 1887, enacted a statute providing

"* * * That the importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China is hereby prohibited.

"Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

The third section of the statute prohibits the importation of opium by American citizens into China and then provides³

"Citizens of the United States offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both of such punishments, in the discretion of the court."

A comparison of these two provisions will disclose what appears to be a clerical error in drafting the statute for while it expressly provides for "both of such punishments," indicating an intention to prescribe fine and imprisonment, only the former is actually mentioned, whereas the corresponding provision of section one provides, as

1. Treaty of 1880, art. 2; Malloy Treaties, Vol. I, pp. 239, 240.

2. 24 U. S. Stats. at Large, 409; Suppl. U. S. Rev. Stats. Vol. I, Chap. 210, sec. 1.

3. Id. Sec. 3.

will be seen, for a minimum term of imprisonment of thirty days. This is clearly not enforcing the treaty "by appropriate legislation" and can only be explained on the ground of a mistake; for we cannot assume that Congress intended any difference in the penalties to be invoked for a violation of the treaty in the two countries.

We have already called attention to this in other judgments⁴ and it appears also to have been the subject of correspondence between former Consul-General Denby and the State Department as long ago as 1907. We again take the opportunity of pointing out the inadequacy of this penalty and to urge upon the proper authorities the importance of an early amendment of this statute. A copy of this judgment is now directed to be forwarded to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees of Congress on Foreign Relations and Affairs, as well as to the Departments of State and of Justice.

II

The Act above cited further provides

"Every package of opium or package containing opium, either in whole or in part, brought, taken, or transported, trafficked, or dealt in contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States, for the benefit of the Emperor of China."

The State Department, instructing the American Minister to China soon after the passage of this Act, gave what seems to us the natural interpretation thereof, viz., that where one is convicted thereunder

"the confiscation of the opium, if any, found in his possession, and illegally imported or dealt in, to the use of the Emperor of China, would be an incident of his sentence; and the confiscated property would accordingly be delivered to the Chinese authorities."

It appears that no opium was found in defendant's possession upon his delivery to the officers of this Court. A representative of the Chinese Customs Service appeared in Court at defendant's arraignment and stated that all of said opium was seized by said Customs officials and is now in their possession. As it has never reached the American authorities this Court has acquired no jurisdiction thereover and can make no order concerning the opium.

The accused is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500), United States currency, with subsidiary imprisonment according to law in case of non-payment, together with the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

- 4 U. S. v. Becks, No. 472 (Dec. 16, 1915);
U. S. v. Biddle, No. 480 (Feb. 24, 1916).
- 5 24 U. S. Stats. at Large, 409; Suppl. to U. S. Rev. Stat. Chp. 210, sec. 3.
- 6 Moore, International Law Digest, II 652.

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